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Hamilton, R. B.

1965

Alaska

Bird Data

Journal

Species Accounts





Hamilton, R. B.

1965

Alaska

Bird Data



R. B. Hamilton

1962

August

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
18	14	20	41	22	23	14	27	26	27
<del>18</del>	2	7	2	2	9	9	11	9	15
7	3	14	4	4	6	8	6	7	8
30	40	135	25	20	30	20	40	40	25
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		2	2	4					4
		1	1	2	<del>10</del> 5	10	7	6	
6	6	18	8	10	35	10	8	6	6
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8	10	75	12	2		3	3	2	4
150	78	50	75	20	25			1	2
			2	2					
8	2				14	2	10		12

Pomarine, Jaeger

Snow Bunting

Lapland Longspur

Semipalmated Sandpiper

Sabine's Gull

Ruddy Turnstone

Snowy Owl

Dunlin

Red Phalarope

White-rumped Sandpiper

Slavonian Gull

Tree Sparrow

White-fronted Goose

Duck sp.

Loon sp.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

Golden Plover

Oregon Junco

Baird's Sandpiper

Bluethroat

King Eider

Pectoral Sandpiper

Common Eider

Short-eared Owl

Red-throated Loon

Fox Sparrow

Sanderling

Old Squaw





R. B. Ham. H. Co.  
1965

August  
~~August~~

~~1~~ 2 Cape Thompson  
3 Cape Thompson  
4 Cape Thompson  
5 Cape Thompson  
6 Cape Thompson  
7 Cape Thompson  
8 Cape Thompson  
9 Cape Thompson  
10 Cape Thompson  
11 Cape Thompson  
12 Cape Thompson  
13 Cape Thompson  
14 Cape Thompson  
15 Cape Thompson  
16 Cape Thompson  
17 Cape Thompson

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

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3 40 50 70

1 1 2 2 3

3 40 50 70

10 75 150

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Pomarine, Jaeger

Snow Bunting

Lapland Longspur

Semipalmated Sandpiper

Sabine's Gull

Ruddy Turnstone

Snowy Owl

Dunlin

Red Phalarope

White-rumped Sandpiper

Glaucous Gull

Tree Sparrow

White-fronted Goose

Duck sp.

Loon sp.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

Golden Plover

Oregon Junco

Baird's Sandpiper

Bluethroat

King Eider

Pectoral Sandpiper

Common Eider

Short-eared Owl

Red-throated Loon

Fox Sparrow

Sanderling

Old Squaw



Tundra	Tundra	4 Koroovit	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	April			
18	28	150	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	Pomarine Jaeger
8	6	3	3	5	7	8	10	8	10			Snow Bunting
4	8	20	8	4	6	8	6	15	15			Lapland Longspur
4	6	5	2	3	2		2	4				Semipalmated Sandpiper
		40										Sabine's Gull
		1										Ruddy Turnstone
10	8	50	5	4	4	6	4	3	3			Snowy Owl
3	10	36	2	2	2	6	3	1				Dunlin
12	12	100	15	10	12	44	20	20	6			Red Phalarope
		2				3	7					White-rumped Sandpiper
2	20	100	40	80	80	10	20	30	4	70	50	Glaucous Gull
												Tree Sparrow
												White-traited Goose
						1600						Duck sp.
	2	3	3	2	4	5	2					Loon sp.
												Buff-breasted Sandpiper
2	30	50	30	20	24	12	6		2			Golden Plover
												Oregon Junco
						2	1	1	1			Baird's Sandpiper
												Bluethroat
		3	600			3	100	5				King Eider
1		30										Pectoral Sandpiper
			30									Common Eider
												Short-eared Owl
	1	3	4	2	2							Red-throated Loon
												Fox Sparrow
												Sanderling
												Old Sparrow
	60	150	50	6	4							





July 7	Tundra ARL	Tundra 8	Tundra 9	Tundra 10	Ikaravik 11	ARL + Tundra 12	Tundra 13	Tundra 14	Tundra 15	Tundra 16	ARL 17	ARL 18	ARL 19	Tundra 20	Tundra 21	Tundra 22	
		20	60	70	100	70	40	40	30	40	16	12	20	40	36		Pomarine Jaeger
(11)		6	10	12	16	14	10	10	10	12	8	6	10	12	10		Snow Bunting
(11)		12	8	12	20	18	10	8	4	8	4	4	12	16	8		Lapland Longspur
		(12)	(30)	12	8	(14)	6	4	3	4	6	6	8	6	9		Semipalmated Sandpiper
					30	5											Sabine's Gull
		12		4	6	1											Ruddy Turnstone
		12	40	20	30	24	20	10	8	20	10	10	10	12	20		Snowy Owl
		10	(12)	(16)	(20)	(14)	8	(20)	2	4	10	6	6	5	8		Dunlin
		40	200	75	200	40	40	20	4	10	8	4	10	10	20		Red Phalarope
					1			1									White-rumped Sandpiper
1		8	50	20	10	30	10	10	6	10	6	18	40	10	80		Starling Gull
																	Tree Sparrow
																	White-fronted Goose
		50				2	150			400	150		1000	1500	300		Duck sp.
						2				1	2			12	3		Loon sp.
																	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
		1	10	50	15	30	12	6	8	12	23	24	6	90			Golden Plover
																	Oregon Junco
			2	2		6		1						1			Baird's Sandpiper
																	Bluethroat
		55					300			250			700	1500			King Eider
		8	50	100	150	20	40			6	2		2	1	2		Pectoral Sandpiper
							300			14	80		200	500			Common Eider
																	Short-eared Owl
		1				4	6			1							Red-throated Loon
																	Fox Sparrow
																	Sanderling
		4	10	14	100	300	500	100	150	40	4	20	50	10	20		Old Squaw



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

June-July

	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra + ARL	Tundra	Tundra	ARL + Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	(70)	(70)	(70)	(110)	(120)	(50)	(50)	40	40	40	20	30	30	30	30	50	Pomarine, Jaeger
	14	4	(10)	(16)	(14)	12	16	10	14	8	6	8	8	6	6	8	Snow Bunting
	(12)	14	(18)	(24)	(34)	(16)	30	20	20	12	8	6	10	8	8	10	Lapland Longspur
	8	2	14	(26)	(20)	(16)	40	3	16	6	4	2	1	2	3	8	Semipalmated Sandpiper
				1	1	1	1									1	Sabine's Gull
	13	6	6	5	6	5	5	1	5	4	3	1	2	2	2	1	Ruddy Turnstone
	5	16	6	10	5	8	10	6	12	6	9	8	4	8	12	20	Snowy owl
	3	16	6	(22)	(20)	(6)	10	10	10	10	4	6	10	8	8	10	Dunlin
	22	14	10	40	40	60	70	100	50	100	30	40	50	50	50	150	Red Phalarope
	X		(2)					2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	White-rumped Sandpiper
	8	7	20	18	80	8	70	4	5	7	6	100	100	100	100	200	Glaucous Gull
																	Tree Sparrow
																	White-fronted Goose
100																	Duck sp.
																	Loon sp.
																	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
	5	12		(10)	(10)	2	5	15	4	20	8	25	18	10	4	30	Golden Plover
																	Oregon Junco
	2			(8)	(7)	(3)	10	4	8	2	2	2	4	2	2	8	Baird's Sandpiper
																	Bluetthroat
							1					18	24				King Eider
	3	2		(10)	(10)	3	(6)	(12)	(10)	(10)	(15)	8	10	18	8	40	Pectoral Sandpiper
																	Common Eider
	2					1											Short-eared Owl
									1	3	2						Red-throated Loon
																	Fox Sparrow
1																	Sanderling
14		30	130	4	2	25	2	3	8	6	4	4	16				Old Squaw





Hamilton  
1965

June

	11 3	12 (100)	13 40	14 (100)	15 60	16 130	17 (20)↓	18 (120)	19 40	20 (90)	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	ARL	ARL + Tundra	ARL + Tundra	ARL + Tundra	ARL + Tundra	ARL + Tundra	Tundra	ARL + Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	
	3	(100)	40	(100)	60	130	(20)↓	(120)	40	(90)	Pomarine, Jaeger
		<u>20</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	(12)	(20)	(18)	Snow Bunting
— singing		(50)	(50)	<u>9</u>	(12)	(20)	(20)	(30)	(40)	(34)	Lapland Longspur
( ) display		(15)	(15)		(6)	2	6	(6)	14	(20)	Semipalmated Sandpiper
u nest		1	1			2					Sabine's Gull
		8	4		4	<del>8</del> (8)		4	10	18	Ruddy Turnstone
		6↓	6	10↓	4↓	5↓	8	4	8	8	Snowy Owl
		(50)	(40)	6	(30)	(40)	(60)	(18)	(20)	(30)	Dunlin
		2	2	2	4				6	15	Red Phalarope
		2	3		2		(6)	(6)	(8)	3	White-rumped Sandpiper
1?	60	25	8	25	2	20	2			25	Glaucous Gull
	1	1									Tree Sparrow
	3	1								1	White-fronted Goose
	125	50		50						1000 <sup>+</sup>	Duck sp.
	1									1	Loon sp.
	1						1				Buff-breasted Sandpiper
	5	3		3	6	10		1	(6)	(15)	Golden Plover
	1										Oregon Junco
		(5)		5			1	(6)		2	Baird's Sandpiper
		1									Bluetthroat
		15									King Eider
		9		2	4	12		2	2	4	Pectoral Sandpiper
		75									Common Eider
		1							1	2	Short-eared Owl
		1									Red-throated Loon
				X	1			1			Fox Sparrow
							14	(2)	4	2	Sanderling
							100	75	4	34 <sup>+</sup>	Old Squaw



196.

Knot  
 Steller's Eider  
 Pintail  
 Black Brant  
 Black-bellied Plover  
 Long-billed Dowitcher  
 Long-tail Jaeger  
 Parasitic Jaeger  
 Yellow-billed Loon  
 Arctic Tern  
 Curlew Sandpiper  
 Western Sandpiper  
 Snow Goose  
 Hudsonian Godwit  
 Whistling Swan  
 Arctic Loon  
 Yellow Wagtail  
 Red-breasted Merganser  
 Ruf.-necked Sandpiper  
 Mongolian Plover  
 Northern Phalarope  
 Peregrine Falcon  
 Spectacled Eider  
 Black-legged Kittiwake  
 Murre sp. Thick-billed  
 Black Guillemot  
 Horned Puffin









R. D. Hamilton  
1965

July

19 ARL 2nd Tundra

20 Tundra

21 Tundra

22 Tundra

23 Tundra

24 Tundra

25 Tundra

26 Tundra

27 Tundra + Beach

28 Tundra

29 Tundra

30 Tundra

31 Tundra

Knot

Steller's Eider

Pintail

Black Brant

Black-bellied Plover

Long-billed Dowitcher

Long-tail Jaeger

Parasitic Jaeger

Yellow-billed Loon

Arctic Tern

Curlew Sandpiper

Western Sandpiper

Snow Goose

Hudsonian Godwit

Whistling Swan

Arctic Loon

Yellow Wagtail

Red-breasted Merganser

Red-necked Sandpiper

Mongolian Plover

Northern Phalarope

Peregrine Falcon

Spectacled Eider

Black-legged Kittiwake

Murre sp. Thick-billed

Black Guillemot

Horned Puffin

2 6 1 1 1 30

2?

5

4

5

1 2 50 1

1 2

1

1

1

1

2

2

6

1

1 (W)

2 2 4 2

2 2 2 2

50, 50

5, 100

120

8

75

80

6

1



R.D. Hamilton  
1965

July	1 Tundra	2 Tundra	3 Tundra	4 Tundra	5 Tundra	6 Tundra	8 Tundra	9 Tundra	10 Tundra	11 Skovvick	12 ANL & Tundra	13 Tundra	14 Tundra	15 Tundra
------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------	-------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

6	8	4	6	8	10	2	6	INIE 20	INCE 50	20	18	16		
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7	12
INCE 2	

4	14	2	3	1	30		60	2	10					
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3	5	5	3	2	5		1	1						
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2		2	1	1	2	2		2		2				
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					2									
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				1	5	2	2		1		1	4		
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					1	4			3					
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						3								
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											3			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Knot

steller's Eider

pistail

2 Black Brant

Black-bellied Plover

Long-billed Dowitcher

2 Long-tail Jaeger

Parasitic Jaeger

Yellow-billed Loon

4 Arctic Tern

Curlew Sandpiper

Western Sandpiper

Snow Goose

Hudsonian Godwit

Whistling Swan

Arctic Loon

Yellow Wagtail

Red-breasted Merganser

Red-necked Sandpiper

Mongolian Plover

Northern Phalarope

Peregrine Falcon

Spectacled Eider

Black-legged Kittiwake

Murre sp. Thick-billed

Black Guillemot

Horned Puffin







R.B. Hamble

1961

Aug

14

15

16

17

19

20

21

22

23

26

27

8

100

5

5

20

1

5

12

1

1

15

75

130

1

2

2

2

2

2

2

4

Golden Plover

Maremma

Common Gull

Golden Eagle

Common Murre

Trumpeter Swan

Herring Gull

American Pipit

House Lark

Harpy Redpoll

Sooty Tern

Red-throated Pipit

Yellow Plover

Wheatear

Sharp-shinned Hawk

Black-throated Green

Lesser Frigatebird

White-throated Sparrow

Common Raven

Herring Gull

Ring-billed Gull

Gyrfalcon





1967

W. C. Thompson



Hamilton, R. B.

1965

Alaska

Journal



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

June 11

I arrived in Barrow at about 1950. by air. When coming in it appeared that the tundra was almost completely covered with snow. I saw several Pomarine Jaegers on my way to the Arctic Research Lab (Hereafter abbreviated ARL.) The roads are made of gravel and are quite soft. On arrival at ARL I was given a place to sleep. I then retired for the night.

June 12

After breakfast I checked in with ARL and they issued me arctic clothing. The weather is quite overcast and it tries to snow several times during the day. The wind is about 10MPH and is from the west. It is the wind that makes this place seem cold. At about 1100 I went with Paul de Benedictis to see the area around the lab. It was here that I saw my first Lapland Longspur and Sabine's Gull. I also saw Snow Bunting and Semipalmated Sandpiper. After lunch Paul and I went to make observations of shorebird feeding. We drove by weasel to a point on Beach Ridge (see Map) 1 mi. SE of ARL. We then walked generally westward along Beach Ridge looking for shorebirds. Two White rumped Sandpipers were seen along the Ridge. as were 2 Dunlin and 2 Red Phalarope. We proceeded south along Family Lagoon paralleling the gas line till we were able to get to the W side of



A.B. Hamilton  
1965

## Journal

June 12

### Barrow Alaska

Family Lagoon. This put us in the Voth area. Along the Ridge were scattered patches of ~~gr~~ exposed grass in the snow. It was here that we saw the shorebirds. In the Voth area were more exposed areas, some at quite large extent. Here we saw Buff-breasted Sandpiper and Golden Plover for the first time today. Many Dunlin and Semipalmated sandpiper were also present. We proceeded N along Family Lagoon and returned to ARL. In the exposed areas were many Lemming sign along the entire route we took. Droppings, cuttings, runways and Lemmings were seen. Two Lemmings were seen caught by Pomarine Jaeger and one by a snowy owl. Pomarine Jaegers were observed on territories along the entire route. There were two groups of about 15 birds each on the west side of Family Lagoon that were not territorial. Snowy Owl were also on territories and one nest was found. After supper Paul, Dr. Frank Pitelka, Steve McLean, and I met to discuss methods of making shorebird observations. A system was agreed on and it ~~was~~ is to be tried tomorrow.

June 13

The morning is warmer than yesterday but it still snows occasionally. At about 1100 we went out looking for shorebirds in the area south of ARL. This area consists mostly of high-polygonized ground. Several Dunlin and Semipalmated Sandpipers were seen displaying. A bird that looked like a Sanderling:





Hamilton  
1965

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June 13

### Barrow Alaska

(it was larger than a Baird's Sandpiper with much more red in the plumage and with a distinct white wing stripe) was seen chasing a Baird's sandpiper.

~~to~~ Only one feeding observation was made because the birds seemed more interested in displaying. Least Longspurs were seen giving a precapulatory display.

A female Blackthroat was seen in this area. In the afternoon Paul and I walked <sup>sw</sup> along the road to Barrow. After about one mile we turned S and checked the NW side of Family Lagoon for shorebirds. In the area were Pectoral Sandpipers, Baird's Sandpipers and white-rumped Sandpipers which were not seen on the same area June 12. Snowy Owls were common but no nest could be found.

The Dunlin and Pectoral Sandpipers on the area were not very territorial while the Baird's Sandpiper and Semipalmated Sandpiper were. On our return to AAL about 1800 we saw a Short-eared Owl fly across the road and land in the Tundra. In the afternoon it was warmer than the morning and it sprinkled rain. The snow has melted noticeably since yesterday and at least twice as much tundra is exposed.

June 14

The temperature has fallen and is about 30°F. The wind is from the SE at about 15 MPH. About 1400 we left by weasel to study shorebird feeding behavior. As we were crossing Central Marsh a flock of about 50 Pomarine Jaeger



R.A. Hamilton  
1965

## Journal

June 14

### Barrow Alaska

were observed resting on the snow. I was let out along the ridge on the SE side of Central Marsh about 0.2 mile N of coordinate D5 on my map. I walked N along this ridge till I met Beach Ridge. I proceeded west on Beach Ridge to the NW side of Central Marsh. I then cut overland back to ARL. The snow had melted along the high ground which I covered on the trip but covered most of the lower lying ground. This trip was notable because of the large number of Lemmings that were observed (about 200). Droppings of a small mammal, probably a weasel were found. The densities of Pomarine Jaegers and Snowy Owl were moderately high but only 8 shorebirds were seen. The density of Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings were lower than I expected. One nest of the Snowy Owl was found as was one empty scrape. No records of shorebird feeding were made.

June 15

The day was cloudy. The wind was from the SSE at about 15 knots. It occasionally snowed during the day. The temperature was about 30°F. There was little progress in the melt today. At about 1030 Dr. Pitelka and I went out to make observations on shore bird feeding behavior and to collect those birds on which observations were made. This collecting was done in the Voth Area. One Pectoral Sandpiper, One Dunlin and three



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

## Journal

June 15

### Barrow Alaska

Semipalmated sandpipers were collected. Dr. Pitelka checked a Snowy Owl nest that had been found previously. The nest contained three eggs. We returned to ARL at about 1200. At about 1530 Paul de Benedictis and I walked out in the tundra in the barrel area S of ARL. This area is still greatly snow covered and the number of shorebirds there is very small. Some observations on feeding behavior were made.

Because of the strong wind the birds seemed very nervous. On the way back to ARL I saw a sandpiper with a conspicuous, white, wing stripe. This bird resembled a sandpiper but did not seem to have enough color on the breast. After supper this bird was collected. It proved to be a sandpiper.

About 2130 a meeting was held in which we discussed the symbolology to be used in our shorebird observations. A method was decided on and it was to be tried for several days to check its effectiveness.

June 16

The day is again overcast. The temperature in the morning was about 39°F. By 1800 the temperature was 28°F. The wind was from the NE at about 15 MPH. The snow is melting very slowly on the tundra. Actually, more of the tundra is covered today than several days ago. The recent addition is very powdery and will melt rapidly. In the afternoon Dr. Pitelka, Paul and I went out to make observations. Paul and I made observations



R. B. Hamilton  
-1965

## Journal

June 16

### Barrow Alaska

on the N side of Wolschlag slough. On the way to this area 2 large flocks of Jaegers were observed resting on the snow at Central Marsh. One group contained about 50 jaegers and the other group about 35. Some territorial(?) jaegers were observed along the higher ground where some grass is exposed and many lemmings can be found easily. On the area N of Wolschlag slough many shorebirds were found feeding. There was occasional territorial activity by Dunlin but this was scarce. In fact, the Dunlin were hardly in recognizable pairs. Two Sabine's Gulls were seen in the vicinity of Elston Lagoon. Lemmings were quite common on ~~ground~~ exposed ground. There was no place visited where one couldn't see a Lemming by looking carefully around.

June 17

The day is overcast. About 0700 the temperature is 25°F. Standing water froze during the night. The wind is from the NE at about 10 MPH. By noon the temperature had risen to 35°F. In the morning Paul and I went to the Britton area to observe shorebird feeding. In this area many shorebirds were seen. They could not be approached closely very easily however. This may have been due to the wind. A large group of Sanderlings were observed in this area but <sup>they</sup> could not be ~~observed~~ approached closely. The birds were not displaying much in the morning. A Buff-breasted Sandpiper was observed in the S end of the Britton area. In the





R.B. Hamilton  
1965

## Journal

June 17

### Barrow Alaska

afternoon we went to the same area and again made observations on shore-bird feeding. The birds were displaying more in the afternoon than in the morning. Dunlin were observed giving aerial displays. A White-rumped Sandpiper was seen giving a ground display. A nest of a Pomarine Jaeger was found which contained one egg. Sanderlings were still feeding on the area in large numbers. By 1900 the temperature had dropped to  $28^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Much of the snow has melted in some parts of the Britton area. Even the troughs of the raised polygons are melted in some areas.

June 18

The day is overcast. The temperature was about  $31^{\circ}\text{F}$  in the morning and  $36^{\circ}\text{F}$  in the afternoon. The wind is from the NE but at less velocity than previous days. In the morning I took about a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. walk in the Barrow area S of ARL. Sandpipers were giving flight displays repeatedly. Two nests cups were found and were probably being used for ground display by shorebirds. A Kestrel was seen flying over, headed N.

In the afternoon I took a 3 hr. walk along Beaul Ridge and back to the lab. The bird population on the ridge seems small. White-rumped Sandpipers were seen displaying there, however. Two jaegers were seen copulating. - Lemmings were abundant and a Red Fox was seen on the way back.



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### Barrow Alaska

June 19

The day was overcast. The temperature ranged from a low of about  $33^{\circ}\text{F}$  in the morning to about  $40^{\circ}\text{F}$  in the afternoon. The wind was from the NW at 5-10 MPH. The day was quite pleasant and ponds of standing ~~water~~ water were present on the Tundra. In the afternoon Paul and I checked the birds in the Britton Area and in the Voth Area. We were in the field from 1400 to 1700. The number of Dunlin and Sanderlings in these areas seem to have decreased since the last time we were there. The numbers of other shorebirds were about the same. All the shorebirds were displaying to some degree but it was not universal.

A pair of Steller's Eiders were seen on the ground in the N part of Britton's Area. Oldsquaw, Pintail, Black Brant and Short-eared Owl were seen flying over. The nest of the jaeger was checked and it still contained only one egg.

June 20

The day was overcast. The temperature ranged from a low of about  $32^{\circ}\text{F}$  in the morning till about  $40^{\circ}\text{F}$  in the afternoon. Paul and I went to the Britton Area in both the morning and afternoon.

The wind was from the NE but it was mostly calm. Flocks of ducks could be seen flying ~~about~~ ~~out~~ over the lead almost continuously. The numbers of most shorebirds seem to have declined some since the last time we were in the area. The numbers



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### Barrow Alaska

June 20 of ducks and phalaropes seem to have increased. A Black-bellied Plover and a Long-tailed Jaeger were seen. Two short-eared Owls were observed flying around in circles. Aerial displays of Golden Plover and Pectoral Sandpiper were observed.

June 21. The day was overcast. The temperature ranged from about 35°-45°. The wind was from the SE at less than 5 MPH. This is the prettiest day we have had yet. By nightfall it had dropped to about 39° and it began to snow. The snow is still in abundance on the tundra but seems to be melting fast. Paul and I went into the Britton Area for a couple of hours in the afternoon. The number of shorebirds in the area with the exception of the Semipalmated Sandpiper and the Red Phalarope have decreased markedly. The absence of Dunlin was especially marked. On the other hand the number of Ducks, especially Steller's Eiders have increased markedly. The Long-tailed Jaeger was seen about 500 yds from where it was seen yesterday and a nest of the Lapland Longspur was found.

June 22 The day was cooler than it has been and windier. The temperature ranged from about 33°F - 38°F. The wind ~~is~~ was from the N at about 10 MPH. The day was generally overcast with fog till about 1800. After 1800 it became clear and the sun shone brightly.



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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

June 22

I was out on the tundra about three times during the day in the area to the E of AAL. The snow is beginning to melt off at sea. at the low areas and there was a noticeable melt off between morning and night. The birds were scattered thinly in areas which I visited. However at Elson Lagoon there was a small concentration of shorebirds especially phalaropes. Pomarine jaeger nests were found scattered about the tundra in exposed areas. A copulation was observed at jaegers. At Wohlsehsloughs there was a concentration of about 7 Snowy owls. Lemmings were especially abundant in the areas newly exposed. Much chasing was observed and several copulations.

June 23

The day was overcast and was cool and windy. The temperature was about 35°F all day. The wind was from the NE at about 20MPH. In the morning I went out with Dave Muller to catch lemmings. We went to Beach Ridge. I did not see a shore bird the whole trip. Lemmings were easy to catch and we caught about 20 in less than an hour. A flock of 28 old Scaup were seen flying over. In the afternoon I went to the Britton Area. The shorebirds were very scattered there. The only shorebirds seen in any densities were the Red Phalarope and Semipalmated Sandpiper.

June 24

The day was cloudy and cold. The temperature was about 35°F all day. The wind is from the NE





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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

June 29 21 about 15 MPH. In the afternoon it drizzled some. In the morning I went with Paul to the Barrow Area. In some parts of the area the shorebirds were active. In the area just S of the ERL a pair of Pomarine Jaegers were observed in territorial disputes with Pomarine Jaegers. The Pomarine Jaegers appear to have established a territory in that area. Displays of Baird's Sandpiper, Dunlin, ~~and~~ Semipalmated Sandpiper, Golden Plover, and Pectoral Sandpiper were observed. Red Phalarope's were observed copulating. A Long-tailed Jaeger was observed at the S end of this area. In the afternoon I walked around Family Lagoon. In the area to the E of Family Lagoon south of Beach Ridge there were few birds. An occasional Dunlin, Pectoral Sandpiper or Golden Plover was seen. A Sabine's Gull was observed in this area. A Yellow-throated Loon was observed flying over. It landed in some open water on the W side of Family Lagoon but soon flew away. On the W side of Family Lagoon birds were more numerous. Many Dunlin pairs and Red Phalarope were present in the Voth Area. Semipalmated Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Ruddy Turnstone, and Golden Plover were observed. Displays of Semipalmated Sandpiper and Dunlin were observed. Several pairs of Steller's Eiders nested in small pools and a flock of about 100 Oldsquaw flew overhead in a southerly direction.



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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

June 25

The day was generally cloudy with cloud cover ranging from zero to 80%. The wind was from the N.W. at about 10 mph. The temperature was about 50° F. Much snow is now melting and what is left is very soft and mushy. In the morning I went with Paul to Dr. Pitelka's census plot to look for the Curlew Sandpiper. Over Beach Ridge we observed a Short-Eared Owl being harassed by two jaegers. Birds are becoming active in the newly exposed lower areas. Central Marsh was especially active with Steller's Eiders, Dunlin, Long-billed Dowitchers, Golden Plover, Semipalmated Sandpiper and Black-bellied Plover feeding there. Large numbers of Glaucous Gulls and Pomarine Jaegers were nesting there. An Arctic Tern was also observed feeding there. We found the Curlew Sandpiper in the Northern part of Holman's Marsh. It displayed several times but I did not see it. I saw it associated with Ruddy Turnstones. I was most impressed with the ridiness of the bird. In the afternoon I went to the Britton Area. The usual shorebirds were there plus 2 pair of Long-billed Dowitchers. About 8 pair of Steller's Eiders were feeding in the standing water. One nest of a Semipalmated Sandpiper was found. Two nests of the Lapland Longspur were found. Arctic Terns and Yellow Billed Loons were observed flying over.

June 26

The day was mostly clear. The temperature was about 45° F. The wind was from the SE at about 10 mph.



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### Barrow Alaska

June 26 The snow is almost visibly melting. The ice is thawing rapidly on the lagoons. The high ground is now almost completely thawed and the lower ground is about 50% thawed. In the afternoon I went to the Britton Area. Large numbers of shorebirds are feeding in the low area S of the FAA tower. Red phalaropes are especially numerous there. ~~A~~ Nests of the Semipalmated Sandpiper and of the Lapland Longspur were found in the area N of the tower. A flight of thirteen Snow Geese were observed flying N. After supper Paul and I went to the Barrel Area to look for nests. Two Semipalmated sandpiper and one Lapland Longspur nest were found.

June 27 The day was mostly clear. The temperature was about 45°F all day. The wind was from the W at about 5 mph. Paul and I spent the day looking for nests. In the morning we looked in the Barrel Area and in the afternoon we looked in the Britton and Voth Areas. In the Barrel Area we found two nests of the Semipalmated Sandpiper and one of the Baird's Sandpiper and one of the Lapland Longspur. Two Yellow Warblers were seen flying over. In the afternoon we found two Semipalmated sandpiper nests, one Dunlin nest, one Ruddy Turnstone nest and one Pomarine Jaeger nest. Three Black Brant were seen in the Voth Area. A total of <sup>at least</sup> seven Long-tailed Jaegers were observed during the day.



B. Hamilton  
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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

June 28

In the morning I put traps out on lines I and II which are located on top of Gaslike Ridge. The day was warm with the temperature about 45°. The sky was partly cloudy and the wind was about 10 MPH. While setting out traps I observed 6 Snow Geese sitting on the ground to my North. In the afternoon I went to Micromet marsh where I observed a Black-bellied Plover and a Hudsonian Godwit. The Hudsonian Godwit was collected by Dr. Pitelka. In the evening I observed 4 Whistling Swans as I was on my way to check the traps. A nest was found of the Baird's Sandpiper between traplines I and II. A flock of about 36 Snow Geese was observed flying over. Red-throated Loons were heard calling.

Jun. 29.

The day was mostly clear the temperature was warm about 50°F. The wind was from the west at about 8 MPH. I checked the traplines in the morning and at night. A nest of the Golden Plover was found at the E end of line I. Two Red-breasted Mergansers were observed flying over in the evening. It appears that a Steller's Eider is going to nest between lines I & II. In the evening a Red Phalarope ♀ was <sup>caught</sup> ~~observed~~ in one of the snap traps. In the afternoon I went to the Voth and Britton Areas. A nest of the Dunlin and two nests of Semipalmated Sandpipers were observed. Several Long-tailed Jaegers and a pair of Parasitic Jaegers were observed.





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### Barrow Alaska

June 30 The morning was mostly clear. The temperature was about 95° and the wind was from the W at about 10 MPH. It started sprinkling several times during the day. In the morning I ran the traplines I and II. I have the impression that a Steller's Eider is nesting somewhere between lines I and II. A Golden Plover's nest has been found but contains only one egg. There are Plovers in the vicinity of the nest but the egg is cold. In the afternoon the group went to Central Marsh. In Central Marsh were large numbers of Long-billed Dowitchers, Pectoral Sandpipers, Red Phalaropes and smaller numbers of other water birds. In Central Marsh I saw two Ruffs-necked Sandpipers and a bird that fits the description of the Mongolian Plover. An attempt was made to collect the Plover but the shot missed and the Plover disappeared while flying N. In the evening I again ran traplines I and II. After I had completed running the traplines it began to rain fairly hard. I set out traplines IX and X in the afternoon after coming back from Central Marsh.

July 1 The morning was rainy. The temperature was about 40° and the afternoon was cloudy. The wind was from the west at about 10 MPH. In the morning I ran traplines IX and X. Then I and Dr. Pitelka ran traplines I and II and took the traps in.



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## Journal

### Barrow Abster

- July 1 The afternoon was spent processing Lemmings. In the evening I ran traplines IX and X. A group of three Long-tailed Jaegers were observed between traplines IX and X. Many Phalaropes and some Pectoral Sandpipers were observed in the low areas N of line IX.
- July 2. The day was overcast. The temperature ranged between about 35°F - 40°F. In the morning I ran traplines IX and X. When I got back to the EARL Bob Bickens (An Eagle Scout here for the summer) prepared the traps for two more lines. In the afternoon Dr. Pitelka and I put the traps out and set them on Lines IIIA and IIIB. A Golden Plover pair indicated by their alarm notes that a nest is near stake 5 on line IIIB. Several male Phalaropes were seen without females and seemed to be broody. In the evening I ran lines IIIA and IIIB and ~~also~~ lines IX and X. The Long-tailed Jaegers were still between lines X and X. In the morning a flock of 18 male King Eider were observed flying W. A flock of about 25 Golden Plover were present at lines IX & X.
- July 3 The day was overcast. ~~In the morning~~ The temperature was between 35° and 40°. It drizzled some during the day. In the morning I ran traplines IX and X and IIIA and IIIB. A nest of the Red Phalarope containing four eggs was found W of stake IIIA, ten feet. In the afternoon Paul and I



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Bearrow Alaska

July 3

put the traps for lines IVA and TUB out. The area in which the traps were placed is very wet and in some cases the traps were further than six feet from the stake. Red Phalarope and Pectoral Sandpipers are the most common birds in this area. A flock of Glaucous Gulls is present on the hill to the N. A Steller's Eider may be nesting between line TUB and Voth Creek. In the evening I took in lines IX and X <sup>and ran lines IIIA and IIIB.</sup> A flock of about 15 Golden Plover were present. The Long-tailed Jaegers were still present in this area. Some of the birds were practically tailless. A 5 egg Pectoral Sandpiper nest was found near line TUB.

July 4

The day was overcast and the temperature was between 35° and 40°. The wind was from the NE at about 15 MPH. The morning was drizzly. In the morning I ran lines IIIA and IIIB. The wind made the running of the lines uncomfortable. A flock of about 24 King Eiders were observed flying E. In the afternoon I helped Dr. Pitelka process Lemmings. In the evening I ran lines IIIA, IIIB, IVA and TUB. During the running on the way to the lines nests of Pomarine Jaegers, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Dunlin, Golden Plover and Red Phalarope were found. All of these nests contained full clutches of eggs. At lines IVA and TUB in the evening an encounter between a Glaucous Gull and two Pomarine Jaegers <sup>was</sup> observed. The Jaegers persistently hit the gull and once the gull was knocked to the ground on its back. It sat up and finally managed



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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

July 4 to elude the jaegers (probably by leaving the jaegers territory)  
The snow has been gone from the tundra for about one week and the water from the melted snow is disappearing rapidly. This is especially noticeable at lines III A and III B where conditions get dryer from morning to evening.

July 5 The morning was overcast and drizzly the temperature was between 35° and 45°F. In the morning I ran lines III A, III B, IV A and IV B. While lines IV A and IV B were being run the sound of fireworks in the village could be heard. While running lines III A and III B a Ruddy Turnstone was observed chasing a jaeger. It hit the jaeger four times in the back with the jaeger flying away. Finally the turnstone returned to where the encounter started. In the afternoon I helped Dr. Pitelka process Lemmings. In the evening I ran trap lines IV A and IV B and took in lines III A and III B. A nest at the Dunlin was found which contained four eggs.

July 6 The mornings were cloudy with the temperature about 40°. I ran trap lines IV A and IV B with Bob Bickner. The wind is from the SE at about 10 MPH. About 1000 the sky began to clear and the sun showed a little. In the afternoon Steve MacLean and I went out through Micromet Marsh and went around the meadow lake. Large numbers of Pectoral Sandpipers, and R. d. Phalaropes were observed. A flock of about 24 Golden Plover were observed. We checked a nest of the Snowy Owl ~~was observed~~. This nest





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### Barrow Alaska

July 6 held five young which were still downy grey, but which had been hatched a long time. Two of the birds were out of the nests and were wandering around. One was about 50 yds. from the nest. A pile of about 50 lemmings (estimated) was present about 3 ft. from the nest. In the evening I took in trap lines TUA and TUB. Three Northern Phalaropes were seen at this time.

July 7 The day was warm and sunny for the most part. The temperature was about 50°F. I was feeling bad all day and did not get into the field.

July 8 The day was partly cloudy. The wind was from the SE at about 15 mph. In the morning I helped Dr. Pitelka process lemmings. In the afternoon Paul and I went to the Britton and Voth areas to check nests. No new nests were found. The young were hatched in the old, two active Lapland Longspur nests but one nest seemed unattended. Several flocks of King Eiders were observed flying W. The wind was very cold and we only stayed out about 2½ hrs.

July 9 The day was mostly overcast and cool. It rained almost all afternoon. In the evening it cleared somewhat. The temperature was about 35°-45°F. The wind was from the SE at about 20 mph in the morning. In the afternoon the wind became calm. In the morning Paul and I checked the



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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

July 9. Britton Area, Voth Area and the area on the W side of the Gasline to Footprint Lake for jaeger nests. We attempted to establish the number of jaegers nesting in the area. The results of our study were entered on the map. About seven new nests were located. An owl nest was found on the way to Footprint Lake. It contained four hatched young and an egg that had just been pipped. The newly hatched are covered with white down. One of the hatched young seemed to have hatched before the others. I estimate that it was two days old and the others were one day old. In the afternoon we took Mr. and Mrs. Ross, visiting Bird-watchers, to the area we had covered in the morning. They were particularly interested in seeing the Steller's Eiders. We took them to the marsh along Voth Creek. There we saw Steller's Eiders and large numbers of Long-billed Dowitchers and Red Phalaropes. At Footprint Lake moderate size flocks of Western Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, and Pectoral Sandpiper were observed. In the evening we checked shorebird nests and found none that had hatched.

July 10 The day was mostly clear but cool. The temperature was about 35-40°F all day. The wind was from the NW at 5-10 mph. Paul and I spent the day checking jaeger nests. In the morning we went to Gasline Ridge. We found two new Pomarine Jaeger nests.



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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

July 10 and entered their location on the chart. Several pairs were seen but no nests were found. A three egg Dunlin nest was also found as was a Steller's Eider nest with only one egg. A Peregrine falcon was observed flying w at South Meadow Lake. A pair of Dowitchers were observed along Goshute Ridge. This pair has been seen previously in that location and might be attempting to breed. In the afternoon we went to Volzhskoe Slough and Elson Lagoon. About six more jaeger nests were found and stalked. Several more were seen but not stalked. A nest of the Black Brant which had been found earlier by Steve Macken was located and it contained four eggs. Three Dunlin nests were located. They all contained four eggs. A Least Weasel was found living under a piece of corrugated metal that had been used as a slide. We photographed this weasel from distances as close as 2.5 ft. Parasitic and Long-tailed Jaegers were observed flying over. The sounds of shooting from Duck Camp were heard but no flocks of Flying Eiders were observed. The concentration of owls along Volzhskoe slough is down to about 10 individuals. In Central Marsh the numbers of Peep and Red Phalaropes have decreased. A flock of seven Pintail and a group of about 12 ♂ Steller's Eiders were observed.

July 11 The day was partly cloudy, with ground fog in



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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

July 11

the ~~BAR~~ ARL area. The wind was from the NW at 5-10 MPH. The temperature was between 35-50°F. From 1000-1730 Steve and Paul and I went to Lake Ikroavik. The tundra around Ikroavik is relatively free of human disturbance and is not the junk heap that is most of the ARL area. The density of nesting jaegers and owls were about the same in Ikroavik as at ARL. Two nests with young owls were found. In one of these nests an owl was out of the nest. It was making a clucking noise with its bill when it was approached. The density of shorebirds seemed about the same but semipalmated sandpipers were notable for their absence. Of course birds are not too conspicuous at this time of year. A nest of Arctic Loons was found in one of the abundant small ponds. In one region west of the lake a relatively large number of Sabine Gulls were feeding. They were supposed to have a colony there but we could not locate it. In the same lake where the Gulls were feeding were large numbers of Oldsquaws. On the way back three Whistling Swans were observed on the ground at the NW part of the Lake. They were in an area which contained many small ponds.

July 12

The day was overcast and cool. The temperature was about 35-40°. The wind was from SE at about 5 MPH. In the morning Paul and I checked the





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1965.

## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

nests in the Barrel Area. I photographed some of the nests. In the afternoon we all set out traps V, VI, VII and VIII. In the evening we checked the Britton and Voth areas for shorebird nests. Two nests of Oysters had chicks hatched. One nest had three chicks and the other nest had four. During the day several large groups of Eiders were observed flying E. I saw 3 Spectacled Eider in a flock flying <sup>W</sup>~~E~~.

July 13

The day was cool and overcast. The temperature was 35-40°. The ice in the ocean has been blown out to sea and there is H<sub>2</sub>O along the banks of the ocean out to almost as far as we can see. The wind was calm. In the morning and Evening the traps were run. In the afternoon we went to the Voth Area and Footprint Lake with Mr. Preston, a visitor from Pennsylvania. We collected some specimens for stomachs and checked some nests. Nothing unusual was seen but large numbers of old Scaup were resting on the water in the ocean.

July 14

The day was clear but cool and windy. The wind was from SE at about 15 MPH. In the morning I ran traps V-VIII. In the afternoon, Paul and I went to Gasline Ridge to look for nesting Oowitches. No sign of nesting Oowitches was found. During the day 3 nests of Red Phalarope were found. We also found the nests of semipalmated sandpiper, Golden Plover



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### Barrow Alaska

- July 14 and Steller's Eider. Small concentrations of Dunlin were found around pond edges. On the Ridge top there was much sign of Dunlin activity. The Steller's Eider nest that had been found previously still contains only one egg but it is now lined with down. In the evening I was not feeling well and Steve ran the traplines for me.
- July 15 The morning was overcast and cool. The temperature was about 35°F. I ran traplines V-III and saw little bird activity. The afternoon was rainy so I stayed in and read. In the evening it cleared and warmed to about 40°. Paul and I brought in the trapline. A Red-throated Loon was heard singing in Central Marsh. A flock of 14 Common Eiders were observed flying to the N along Elson Lagoon.
- July 16 The day was overcast and windy, the wind was from SE at about 15 MPH. The temperature was about 35°-40°. In the afternoon Paul and I went to Elson Lagoon to look for jaeger nests. Two nests were found where the road leaves Central Marsh at Volschlag slough. A flock of five Yellow Billed Loons were seen flying over. Four Arctic Terns were observed feeding in Volschlag slough. Two Long-tailed Jaegers were observed flying over the Tundra. Flocks of Eider were regularly seen flying N along Elson Lagoon.
- July 17 The day was overcast but the sun occasionally



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Barrow Alaska

July 17

peaked through the clouds. The temperature was about 40° and the wind was from the E. NW at about 5 MPH. In the afternoon Steve and I walked through the Barrow Area checking nests and photographing them. We walked along the W side of North Meadow Lake and then returned. Nothing unusual was seen. A flock of 23 Gold. Plover were observed along the W side of North Meadow Lake. I was struck in the head by a jaeger for the first time. Shorebirds are now extremely difficult to find except at the nest and feeding observations are almost impossible to make.

July 18

The entire day was rainy so I made no attempt to go out into the field. The wind is still from NW.

July 19

The morning was rainy with the wind from NW at about 10 MPH. The afternoon was cloudy so Paul and I went to put out lines I & II. The wind overcasted and we could not proceed to Gasline Ridge. We looked at the nests in Micromit marsh. A flock of 5 Black-bellied Plovers flew over. The behavior of a pair of semipalmated sandpipers was strange and we supposed they had young out of the nest. A Long-tailed Jaeger was seen flying over Beach Ridge. We then crossed the wind break. The pack ice has been blown back into shore and is moving rapidly, being pushed by a hot wind.



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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

20 July The day was warm and the wind was moderate and from SE. The sky was moderately cloudy. In the afternoon Paul and I set out lines I ~~and~~ II, IX and X. No outstanding birds were seen. In fact no birds were seen at all where the traps were put out. In the evening Paul and I sat and watched the Eiders fly over the land. An Eider flight started in the afternoon. The Eiders fly N in Eider Lagoon and then fly SW over the ocean. The birds travel in flocks and occasionally flocks will cut and land and make a short cut. I estimate 1000-2000 birds passed in 24 hours.

21 July The day was moderately cloudy and <sup>moderately</sup> ~~quite~~ windy. The wind was from SE at about 10-20 MPH. The temperature was 75-90°F. In the morning I ran the traplines. In the afternoon Paul and I went to Eider Lagoon and checked jaeger nests. About half the jaeger nests have hatched. In Central Marsh a flock of at least 50 Long-tailed Jaegers were present. They were mostly resting on the ground. In one of the Central Lakes it appears that Arctic Loons are nesting. A Peregrine was observed flying over the N shore of Volochyga Slough. The Eider flight continues. In the evening I ran the traplines.

22 July The day was very windy and partly cloudy. The wind was from the SE at 20-35 MPH. The temperature was 35°-90°F. In the morning I ran the traplines. In the afternoon I went to the Voth Area with Paul.





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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska.

22 July A flock of about 50 Golden Plover were observed near lines IUA and IUB. In the evenings Steve helped me run the traps.

23 July The day was mostly overcast with ground fog in the evening. The wind was from the NE at 10-15 MPH. I ran the traps in the morning and picked them up at night. No unusual birds were seen.

24 July The day was partly cloudy. The wind was from NE at 10-15 MPH. The temperature was 35-45°. In the afternoon, Paul and I set out lines IUA and IUB. We started to put out lines IIIA and IIIB but I got sick. Paul finished putting them out. About 2100 Paul and I and a visiting bird-watcher went out looking for Buff-breasted Sandpipers which the visitor saw earlier. We were unsuccessful but did manage to find young of Golden Plover, Semipalmated Sandpiper and the first young of the Red Phalarope.

25 July The day was mostly clear with some scattered clouds. The temperature was warm and I was warm without a coat, about 50°F. The wind was less than 5 MPH. Paul and I went on a trip S of Lake Ikroavik after we ran the traps. We frequently saw birds with young. The population of Pectoral Sandpiper, Red Phalarope and Dunlin seemed higher than around Barrow while the population of Semipalmated Sandpipers was definitely lower. A small colony (about 15 pairs) of Sibir's Gulls were found. Two pairs of Arctic Tern nested there. A colony of 2 pairs of Gulls were found. A Dunlin was seen with four chicks.



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## Journal

## Barrow Alaska

25 July. We collected two of the chicks. The area visited consisted mostly of a series of lakes frequently surrounded by a marsh. Occasionally high polygonized ground was found between the lakes. In the evening I ran the traplines.

26 July. The morning was overcast. It got gradually clearer from noon later. The wind was from NW at about 20-25 MPH in the morning and 15-20 MPH later. The temperature was 35-45°. During the day the ice gradually got blown in and it was noticeably closer at the end of the day. In the morning I ran the traplines and then spent about an hour watching the ocean for Alcids. I saw one Murre and a flock of Gulls that I thought were perhaps Kittiwakes. In the afternoon Paul and I went to Duck Camp and watched the ocean from there. We saw at least 50 Black-legged Kittiwakes which were scattered around and not in large flocks. It was the most common Gull. We saw five Murres but we could not ascertain the species. In the evening I ran the traplines and Paul went and watched shorebirds. We saw several loons flying over and ~~8 pairs~~<sup>two</sup> of female King Eiders.

27 July. The day was partly cloudy and moderate. The wind was from NE at 10-15 MPH. In the morning I ran the traplines. In the afternoon I walked in the area between the Meadowlarks and Central Marsh. There were a good many Red Phalaropes in this area in small loose flocks. I saw four Eiders that were



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## Journal

### Barrow Alaska

- 27 July probably Steller's. When I got back Paul and I walked to the ocean and looked for Alcid, for about an hour. We saw about 100 Thick-billed Murres, 1 Black Guillemot and about 50 Black-leg Kittiwakes. In the evening after the movie I ran the trap-lines.
- 28 July I did not take the traps in at this time because it was raining.
- 28 July The morning was overcast with scattered rain. The wind was from NE at 10-15 mph. By the afternoon the rain had stopped and the clouds dispersed somewhat. In the morning I went out and looked for Alcid about an hour on the tundra. I saw about 300 Thick-billed Murres and about 20 Black-leg Kittiwakes. I also saw about 20 Black Guillemots. The birds were fairly high in the air and appeared rather high. In the afternoon Paul and I picked up the traps on lines III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII. After supper I looked at slides about an hour but did not see anything but a few pictures.
- 29 July The day was partly cloudy with the wind from E at 5-10 mph. In the morning I set out trap lines XIII and XIV. After crossing <sup>the traps</sup> ~~the line~~ I saw a female white-winged sandpiper and two geese feeding in a grassy field. When I was setting out the traplines two Yellow-billed Loons flew over making a call that greatly resembled that made by Semipalmared Loons. In the afternoon Paul and I set out



R.B. Hamilton  
1900

Journal

Bering Alaska

29 July Lines II, VI, VII and VIII were sitting at the lines I saw two Bairds sandpipers but at 2:30 we saw Tringa but not any more. Brady the man at yard, could be heard to also ~~heard~~ saw a pair of Gulls. Plum sitting Brady and I managed to find one young in the evening after the man had come with me while I ran lines XIII and XIV. I looked for the white-crowned sandpipers which he wanted to photograph. He was unsuccessful but he did find a group of four spotted Eiders when I went with him to see them. We discovered that one of them had a brood of four young. We also discovered a pair of Arctic Loons which were probably breeding.

30 July The wind was from NE 3 to 10 mph. The day was partly cloudy with temperatures below 32 45°F In the morning I ran the lines. After lunch I went with Brady and Plum to photograph the white-crowned sandpipers. There were three which Brady Willing ordered was seen. A Loon, hatched young was heard. In the evening, Brady and Plum went out on the beach.

31 July The day was clear and the wind was from the NE. In the day the temperature was 32 to 45°F. In the evening I ran the lines. A Loon hatched young was heard. Brady and Plum went out on the beach. In the morning I ran





R.B. Hamilton  
1965

30. 172!

## Barrow Alaska

1 Aug. Th. day was overcast with some light drizzle. The temperature was from 32°-40° with a light breeze. In the morning I got a 5 gallon can of gasoline from John Bank and went to see at the creek about what I started; it did not seem longer. There was the V VI VII and VIII and amongst the rocks several broke in the afternoon. I also got a harvest in the XIII and XIV stages in the other west bank. In the evening, I brought in the V VI VII and VIII. There was a slight drizzle and the traps were cold with ice but my hands managed to stay warm at a kept busy - which I did in the afternoon. I saw a small white-throated sparrow.

2 Aug. This day was a complete waste. Stuck in the morning to get ready to go to camp. I was busy at home till about 6 o'clock, then I left and never did get away.



R.D. Hamilton  
1961

as usual

### Berrow Alaska

3 Aug We tried again to go to Cape Thompson. Finally, about 1330 we left on 25 R40.

### Cape Thompson

We arrived at Cape Thompson about 1600. Cape Thompson is quite different than Berrow. The country is hilly with hills covered 1000 ft. high both to the north and south of the bay. A creek runs in the valley between the two hills to and of the creek is full of gravel with dwarf willow growing along it. There were several types of ~~grass~~ fields present. One had a lot of uniform grass. Another had low caliche grass with some grass in between. Large fields of dwarf willow in the second kind of field. Some of the fields almost entirely of dwarf willow less than 1 ft high. After supper which was at 1700 I took a walk along to stream in the valley. I saw willow on the south side of the hill to the north of camp. I walked to the north. There were many willows on the hills facing to south to the north of camp. I saw 25 or more of them here. I saw mostly Thick-billed Murres here. There were also Glaucous Gulls, Herring Gulls and Tufted Puffins. In the location in the creek bed was large number of Lapland Longspurs and some Yellow Warblers, some sparrows and white-crowned sparrows. I saw one Black-throated Green in the willow along a small stream coming from the north hills. Two pairs of Long-billed Curlews appeared.



R. D. Hamilton  
1961

Journal

Cape Thompson

3 Aug to be territorial

4 Aug After breakfast I took a trip to visit the Murres colony. The temperature was about 55° and the sky was partly cloudy. I walked along a road and up to the top of the first hill to the north of the colony. I walked along the top of that hill till I reached the SE2. I was unable to get a good look at the colony from there so I walked back till I could get into the valley to the north of the hill. I then walked down that valley to the sea. I was able to get a good look at this location at the end of the murre colony. It seems that there is only a small part of the real colony and the majority of birds are nesting on the cliffs to the north. However they are nesting on the other side of some cliffs which stick out into the sea so I went back up the valley and came down on the west side of the hill to the north and went down the next valley. From this position I was able to see the majority of the colony. The number of birds was quite high but I don't know how to estimate them. Black-legged Kittiwakes nest along with the murre. The colony seems to be about 75% murre and 25% Kittiwake. I couldn't distinguish any other species. The murre were noisy. An occasional jaeger could be seen. I went back up the valley, around the hill to the south and then over the next hill back









R.B. Hamilton

1962

Journal

Cape Thompson

7 Aug. The day was overcast but it was not raining. The temperature was about 75-80°F. I took a walk about 5-6 miles down the coast and passed through camp. I spent most of my time in the creek bed amongst the willows. About a mile from camp I saw a ♀ Pintail and 5 young. When I came upon them they were sitting underneath some willows but they quickly took to water and the female excitedly gave distraction displays. About 1 mile further along a Red-throated Pipit was seen flying overhead. The brick-red breast was very distinct but its voice was different than the next Pipit. Two Golden Plovers were observed and in both cases they were being picked by Long-tailed Jaegers. Two Wilson Phalaropes were seen in the creek bottom and one flew from a grassy field. About 5 miles from camp.

8 Aug. Another rainy day. The temperature was about 90. In the afternoon I took a walk down on the beach to the S end of the main colony. Nothing unusual was seen. Plover eggs were being eaten by unknown birds and the Kittiwake, Jaeger, and Red-throated Pipit were seen. The jaegers would then pick up and eat the food.

9 Aug. This was a particularly miserable day. It rained for the day and the wind was from the S. At about 20 mph I did not go out at all. In the night I saw many flying along the coast.

10 Aug. Another rainy day. It looks like it will rain



R. P. Hamilton  
1965

Journal

Exp. Thompson

10 Aug stop. I like Exp. Thompson but from what I can see the water is large.

11 Aug This was another very dry day. However, to our surprise it rained and I was able to spend some time walking. From 10:00 when we were in a flat marshy field, we went to the other side of the marsh. Along the beach I saw 9 Herring Gulls, from 14:00 I saw three flocks of Longspurs. At 16:00 a flock of 10 of it crossed the water. I did not see them turn back. I saw the population of the marsh is approximately 200. In the evening I saw three Ravens and one Northern Crow. Perhaps an Arctic Tern was seen feeding on the marsh. A pair of Redpolls and a Sharp-tailed Sparrow were seen feeding on the marsh.

12 Aug Another day of intermittent rain. I again walked down to the marshy area after lunch when I saw a long-billed Dowitcher. In the morning I spent some time on the beach when I again saw and spoke to a Longspur migrating over the Bay.

13 Aug Rain again. I did manage to walk in the marsh again and to spend some time in the beach. Longspurs were again seen to be migrating. The water was if they were migrating.

14 Aug This was another very dry day. However, to our surprise it rained and I was able to spend some time walking. From 10:00 when we were in a flat marshy field, we went to the other side of the marsh. Along the beach I saw 9 Herring Gulls, from 14:00 I saw three flocks of Longspurs. At 16:00 a flock of 10 of it crossed the water. I did not see them turn back. I saw the population of the marsh is approximately 200. In the evening I saw three Ravens and one Northern Crow. Perhaps an Arctic Tern was seen feeding on the marsh. A pair of Redpolls and a Sharp-tailed Sparrow were seen feeding on the marsh.



B. Hamill

190

Journal

~~Bear~~ Cape Thompson

19 Aug

Ducks were seen after lunch & were well  
seen on the lake & on the mountains in the south.  
Two Barn Swallows were flying overhead. A sharp  
tall bird was seen. ~~yellow~~ yellow warblers  
were seen in the woods along the small feeding streams.  
About 1700 I left on a small plane for Barrow  
On the way I saw what I called a pair of  
small white birds in the air. I saw several whistling  
swans were seen along with several unidentified  
birds at an altitude of about 1000 ft.

Barrow Alaska

19 Aug

The day was really beautiful with the temperature in  
the fifties. In the morning ~~at~~ I did my laundry.  
There were no facilities at Cape Thompson. In the  
afternoon Stearns and I set out traps. I, II, IX  
and X. The abundance of Lemmings was very much  
less than I had seen at other places. In morning  
moss was seen in some places. Stearns and I  
thought we were near to the edge of the  
at Gold. Place was very dry. The temperature  
after 1000 set in. Traps were set out  
set a good many collected 1500. The temperature  
continued to drop.

11 Aug

The day was really beautiful. I did laundry of  
the morning. The temperature was in the fifties.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

1921

Herri. Alaska

A-g 16

during which not a single I walked down to the  
 12th St. and I was a bit surprised to find  
 the police. I was told that the police were  
 available for the first time. I was told that  
 the 12th St. was the first time I was told that

Aug. 17

The day was a real success. I saw the largest number of  
nesting birds. In North America Lake there were a female  
Oldsquaw with five young and a nest grown. Several  
sawed and fairly large number since yesterday. A  
little while ago I saw a pair of the same birds. The  
adults with several children in some of the  
flocks. I saw a pair of the same birds. The  
Herring Gulls were in the water. I saw a pair of  
thru the water. I saw a pair of the same birds.  
Alaska about 1 hour. I saw several of the same birds.  
Moose and Black Leg. A pair of the same birds.  
I saw a pair of the same birds. I saw a pair of the same birds.  
In water. I saw a pair of the same birds. I saw a pair of the same birds.  
In the water. I saw a pair of the same birds. I saw a pair of the same birds.  
A pair of the same birds. I saw a pair of the same birds. I saw a pair of the same birds.  
I saw a pair of the same birds. I saw a pair of the same birds. I saw a pair of the same birds.

Aug. 18





B. H. 130  
1960

July 1

132 von 1120/12

Aug. 19 The day was partly cloudy and warm. Dr. Still's <sup>98</sup>  
arrived last night. I went to see him in the  
afternoon. He was a set of the same, full and 100  
with Dr. F. telling the rest. The same 5. The night was  
sharp-tailed sandpiper was another part of sandpiper.  
However, we did see one and that was a sharp-  
billed sandpiper. The same 5. Sharp-tailed sandpiper.

[illegible]

Aug. 21 The day was warm and pleasant in the morning,  
and in the afternoon the temperature was 80° below zero.  
The wind was from the north with light

Aug. 22 The day was cloudy and cool. I rode to the machine  
the morning up in the evening, the night was clear  
and still fresh. In the evening I explored the lake

1100 200 1100



1965

✓ 60 r 721

Better After

Aug. 23

The day was pretty cloudy and moderately warm in the morning. Dr. Folke and I pulled on line III & IV. We again saw the scaly-bellied lizard in the area. As we were out there, however, the birds were scarce. We were out 18-20 minutes and apparently the birds had been scared off by the noise. Dr. Folke thought we saw a number of birds but were unable to collect it in time. Afterward, while we were still in line III and IV, we saw V and VI. The sun came out and it was a very clear day with a good amount of cloud cover and scattered sandpiper. After supper, when we went to set out line II and III, the sun was too hot however and we were unable to put the traps out. In the afternoon we saw two groups of the winter juncos. All four could fly. A large falcon was on a pole in the area. A kestrel was being chased by a forest crow. Some of the birds were seen in the area.

Aug. 24

The day was pretty cloudy. Wind to west in the morning to wind was from the W. at about 40 mph. The summer P. forest Sandpiper seem to have migrated. In the morning I saw 1000+ but also in the evening after 19.00 more than 1000 of them. I flew over them XIII and XIV in the morning.

A. J. 22



1451

Journal

Brown A/2, A/2

Aug. 25. at Portals. Saw one. There were still no  
Portals seen. A family of birds were seen with  
C. l. in the morning.

[illegible]

Aug 27. The wind was westerly all day, from 10 to 20 mph. The day was cloudy but not very hot. In the morning I rode to the traps. I caught only a few birds. The weather was very warm. The temperature was in the 70's. In the afternoon I spent 3 hrs looking for Alcids. I saw many (Sp?) and also Puffins. I saw 3 flocks of Eiders and two of Black Brants. After supper Dr. Pittler and I left for more temperate climate.



Hamilton, R. B.

1965

Alaska

Species Accounts





R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Gavia stellata

June 13 Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was observed flying  
S over Family Lagoon.

July 14 - A-567 Bird was occasionally seen flying over Family Lagoon. I remember frequently on July 14, the bird was seen flying over the lagoon. It was seen on July 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, November 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Gavia arctica

Jun 27 Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was observed flying over twice. They can be told by the small bill and the light marks on their back when they fly. Sometimes enough of the bill can be seen to identify them by that alone. These birds were seen earlier but for some reason not reported. Frequently when they fly they make a "kak-kak-kak" sound. The bill is opened when this sound is made.

June 28 Two birds of this species were observed flying over.

July 6 One bird of this species was observed flying over.

July 7 Four birds of this species were observed flying over.

July 10 Three birds of this species were observed flying over.

July 11 Four birds of this species were observed flying over.

Two birds were observed on a small pond. A nest was seen which consisted of a small mat of floating vegetation. The pond was too deep to get to the nests. Good looks at both members of the pair were observed. One bird was noticeably smaller than the other. At the birds flying over the song heard was sometimes observed in favorable light.

July 12 Two birds of this species were observed flying overhead. They were flying E toward Elston Lagoon. The bill mark for identification when flying seems to be the white marks on the back. The bill shape is difficult to distinguish in flight.

July 14 One bird of this species was observed resting in a small lake in Central Marsh.

July 15 One bird of this species was observed flying over



1965

Gavia arctica

July 16 One bird was observed flying w. towards Eliston Lagoon.

July 21 One bird was observed in a small pond in Central Marsh. This bird was first seen sitting on what I took to be a nest. I lost sight of this "nest" when I got closer and could not find it again. The emergent grass in the pond was quite high and could easily conceal a nest. The water and mud were too deep to wade through without getting wet. An Arctic Loon was later observed in the clear water at the center of the pond.

July 24 Two birds of this species were observed flying over the Arctic Ocean.

July 25 Two birds of this species were observed flying around in the vicinity of a Sabine's Gull Colony. It was felt that they, perhaps, were nesting there.

July 26 Two were seen flying over the Voth Area.

July 28 Two were seen flying over the Voth Area.

July 29 Two were seen on a lake on high ground. The birds at variously places it looked like they had a nest on a small island on the lake.

July 30 Two birds of this species were seen flying over Central Marsh.

July 31 Two were seen in the ocean.

Aug 2 One bird was observed nesting in Fairy Lagoon.

Aug 4 One bird was seen flying in the air in the lake.



B. Hamilton  
1965

Gavia adamsii

Barrow Alaska

June 24

A bird was observed flying over Family Lagoon. As it flew it uttered slowly a series of "kzazk" notes. The yellow bill could be distinguished when the bird wasn't uttering the notes. This bird landed in some open water on the W side of ~~the~~ Family Lagoon. It looked like a Common Loon with a yellow upturned Bill. It flew as soon as it saw me.

June 25.

A loon was observed flying over uttering "kzazk" notes. It was too far away to be identified clearly, but is believed to be this species. Another loon was heard but not seen.

June 26

Three birds were heard flying over and they were presumed to have been of this species. Two of the birds were seen flying together but they were too far away to be identified.

July 6

Two birds of this species were seen flying over the polygonized ground around the meadow lake. Their wingbeats are slower than the other loons here. Frequently a whistling sound is heard through their wings which can be heard before the loons are seen. The large yellow bill is unmistakable and is an excellent field mark.

July 16

A loon flock of five of this species were observed flying toward Elston Lagoon. A single bird was seen later.

July 20

A bird of this species was observed flying E over my neighbor.





D. Hamilton  
1965

Gavia adamsii

Barrow Alaska.

24 July One bird of this species was observed flying over the Arctic Ocean.

26 July One bird was observed flying over the Arctic Ocean.

29 July Two birds of this species were observed flying over the Arctic Ocean. They were heard calling, calling calls were 10-15 sec. The calls were somewhat like the call of the small Gull.

17 Aug Two birds of this species were observed flying over the Arctic Ocean.



Hamilton  
1965

Phalacrocorax (pelagicus or urile)

Aug. 3 Cape Thompson Three cormorants were seen flying by in the Bering sea. The bin. bill says that it is one of the above species. There was no real flock pattern seen.

Aug. 4 " Cormorants were seen. Their nests were scattered thinly about the shore along I could not get a good enough look at any to determine the species.

Aug. 5 Two cormorants were seen.

Aug. 6 Three cormorants were seen.

Aug. 7 Two cormorants were seen.

Aug. 8 Two cormorants were seen.

Aug. 11 One cormorant was seen.

Aug. 12 Three cormorants were seen.

Aug. 13 Four cormorants were seen.

Aug. 14 Five cormorants were seen. They were flying closely with 20 purple shearwaters. The cormorants' black chest was seen, but the red was not so I could not see any color other than the black.



B. Hamilton  
1965

Anser albitrons

- June 12 Barrow Alaska - Two birds were seen flying NW over Family Lagoon. They were calling and appeared to land on the west side of the Lagoon. Later when I was on the W side of the Lagoon a single bird was seen flying overhead.
- June 13 One bird was seen flying silently S over the tundra at the W side of Family Lagoon.
- June 20 One bird was observed flying N over the Britton Area.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Chen hyperborea

June 26 Barrow Alaska - A flock of thirteen birds was observed flying N over Family Lagoon and the Arctic Ocean.

June 28 A flock of six snow geese were observed ~~seen~~ sitting on the ground in the area N of Gullin Ridge which is covered by small ponds. In the evening as I was running my traplines a flock of 36 Snow Geese were observed.

Chen hyperborea  
is now  
Chen caerulescens





Hamilton  
1965

Branta nigricans

Barrow Alaska

- Jun. 19 Two birds of this species were observed flying over the Britton Area.
- Jun. 20 A flock of twenty-four of these birds were observed flying over the Britton Area.
- Jun. 21 Two of these birds were observed flying over the Britton Area. They landed in a small pond of open water in Family Lagoon.
- Jun. 27 Three were flying over the Britton Area.
- Jun. 30 A flock of twenty-four were flying over the Britton Area.
- July 2 A flock of twenty-four were flying over the Britton Area.
- July 10 A nest with 4 eggs found on a sand bar at Holman Bay. The eggs were fresh. The nest was made of black mud. The eggs were white with black spots. The nest was in a shallow depression in the sand.
- July 15 The two birds seen on July 10 were seen again.
- July 21 The birds were seen again.
- July 25 Two birds were seen flying over the Britton Area.
- Aug. 27 Two birds were seen flying over the Britton Area.

Branta nigricans  
is now  
Branta bernicla  
per AOU 1998



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Olor columbianus

June

~~July~~ 28

Barrow Alaska - Four birds of this species were observed flying over the Barrow Area. They circled and appeared to land but no sign of them could be seen when we went out on the tundra.

July 11

Three birds of this species were observed on the ground at the edge of some small ponds NW of Lake Ikroavik. These birds were approached to within about 200 yds. before they flew. They took off from water. They were again approached to within about 200 yds. when they flew.

Aug 14

Two birds of this species were observed from the plane while I flew from Cape Thompson to Barrow.

Olor columbianus  
is now  
Cygnus columbianus



B. Hamilton  
1965

## Anas acuta

### Barrow Alaska

- June 19 A flock of seven ducks were observed flying N over S. Salt Lagoon.
- June 29 A flock of 30 Pintails were observed flying over Cape Thompson.
- June 30 Four Pintails were observed in Central Marsh on small pond.
- July 10 Five were seen in Central Marsh.
- July 11 Eleven were seen flying in the vicinity of Lake Ikroavik.
- Aug 4 Cape Thompson. One female seen flying over the creek bottom.
- Aug 7 One female seen five years ago flying over the creek bottom. The young were to be seen with the mother. The male was seen with her. The young were seen to be flying. I noticed the young but could not find the mother in the grass on wet ground.
- Aug 8 A female observed in creek bottom.
- Aug 11 A female observed in creek bottom.
- Aug 12 A female observed in creek bottom.
- Aug 14 A female observed in creek bottom.
- Aug 15 Barrow Alaska. Two flights of ducks were seen flying W.



B. Hamilton  
1965

## Polysticta stelleri

### Barrow Alaska

June 19

A pair of these birds were observed on the ground near a small pool of standing water in the Britton Area. Excellent looks at both male and female were obtained before the birds flew.

June 20

About six pair of these birds were observed in the Britton area. Some display was seen. The only display noted consisted of the raising of the fore part of the body and the neck and head rapidly were lifted back toward the tail. This display starts with the bill near the water and may have evolved from sort of ritualized drinking. Both sexes give this display but the male does it the most frequently. An Old Squaw was observed pursuing a duck of this species. As the Old Squaw swam after the Eider it held its neck low over the water and outstretched. When the Eider reached the bank it turned and made a small rust at the Old Squaw. The old Squaw stopped the pursuit.

June 21

About nine pair were seen. Sometimes the birds are observed as single pairs and sometimes they occur in flocks of three-four pairs.

June 22

About five pair were seen.

June 23

About three pair were observed flying over.

June 24

Four pair were observed.

June 25

About fifteen pair were observed. They are scattered about the wet places on the tundra. They were heard to emit some low "quack" sounds.

June 26

About eight pair were observed in the





B. Hamilton  
1965

Polysticta stelleri

June 26 low area at the N end of the Britton Area.  
They always were observed in pairs and each pair  
claimed ownership at least transiently of a small  
puddle. Sometimes there was violent interaction between  
pairs. One pair would chase the other with all  
four birds throwing their head and neck back over their  
neck at about the rate of one / second. The birds  
looked especially ludicrous waddling as fast as they  
could while continuously throwing their head back.  
When one pair got close to another they would  
lower their head and neck till about parallel to  
the ground and would rush at the others. If the  
birds were in water the chase would become quite  
violent and water would be splashed up to about  
two feet in the air. As these pursuits occurred  
a "gwazak" sound was heard but I couldn't tell  
which birds were making it. The pursuit always ended  
when the intruders retreated.

June 27 A total of 14 birds were seen in the  
the Tundra

June 28 Eight pairs in Britton and other Areas

June 29 Two were seen

June 30 Twelve were seen. A large group was seen  
in the Tundra. It was very noisy.

July 1 Six were seen

July 2 Eight were seen

July 3 One was seen. A large group was seen in the Tundra

July 4 One seen. A pair was seen in the Tundra



Polyst. stelleri.

July 5 Eight seen in 175 An. East still present

July 6 Ten seen

July 8 Two seen in 175 An.

July 9 Six seen in 175 An. Eight seen in 175 An.

July 10 A still in 175 An. was found in 10' S. of the

62 on line II. It is not yet hatched. The egg is  
small and blackish brown. The egg is still  
soluble in egg.

July 11 Many still in 175 An. was found in 10' S. of the

62 on line II. It is not yet hatched. The egg is

small and blackish brown. The egg is still

soluble in egg.

July 12 Twenty seen in 175 An. was found in 10' S. of the

July 13 Eight seen in 175 An.

July 14 Sixteen seen in 175 An.

July 15 Ten seen in 175 An. was found in 10' S. of the

62 on line II. It is not yet hatched. The egg is

small and blackish brown. The egg is still

soluble in egg. The egg is still

soluble in egg.

July 16 Six seen in 175 An.

July 17 One seen in 175 An.

July 18 One seen in 175 An.

July 19 Thirty seen in 175 An. was found in 10' S. of the

August One seen in 175 An. was found in 10' S. of the



L.P. Hamilton  
1965

Lampronetta fischeri

July 12 Barrow Alaska - A flock of 3 males were observed flying w over Fresh Lake. The birds were light backed and in that respect resembled common Eiders. The "spectacles" were immediately apparent however, and identification was "easy".

July 24 Eight birds at the same place were observed. Four were full grown, tall, pale birds with dark bills. The other four were females. The flocking of the birds was accompanied by four young. The young were at the water's edge, huddled close together. The adults constantly made calls at them. The birds were very tame. The young were very difficult to see. The birds were very tame and near the bank of the lake. The shape of the bill was similar to the bill of the eider.

Aug 1 Two females at the same place were observed. They were the same pale birds as the ones at Fresh Lake.

*Lampronetta fischeri*  
is now  
*Somateria fischeri*  
per AOU 1998



Hamilton  
1965

Somateria spectabilis

June 13 Barrow Alaska - A flock of 15 birds were observed flying over Family Lagoon. They were flying S.

June 27 On nest was observed in Family Lagoon near the ocean.

July 2 A flock of 18 birds were observed flying over the ocean.

July 4 A flock of 24 birds were observed flying S.

July 8-9, 27 Flocks of birds migrating, estimated numbers 15-25, were visible. At first the flocks were small and scattered, but as the day progressed they became more numerous. At 10:00 AM the flocks were larger, and at 11:00 AM they were very large. The birds were flying in a southerly direction, and were seen in the distance. The birds were flying in a southerly direction, and were seen in the distance. The birds were flying in a southerly direction, and were seen in the distance. The birds were flying in a southerly direction, and were seen in the distance.





Hamilton  
1965

Somateria mollissima

June 13 Barrow Alaska - A flock of about 75 of these birds was observed flying N over the tundra at the W side of Family Lagoon. They flew about 5 yds. above the tundra and their field marks were easy to see. The flock was about 80% males.

July 12 1914

[illegible]



B Hamilton  
1965

Histrionicus histrionicus

Aug. 3. Cape Thompson : Light birds in ~~some~~ thick plumage  
were seen when the small inlet. The birds, seen  
only on 21. The three birds on the fence could  
be made out with a twenty power telescope.

Aug. 4 The nine Holarctic Ducks were again seen.

Aug. 11 Nine Holarctic Ducks were seen when the small  
inlet. The birds were seen.

Aug. 12 The nine Holarctic Ducks were again seen.

Aug. 13 The nine Holarctic Ducks were again seen.

Aug. 14 The nine Holarctic Ducks were again seen. A flock  
of eleven was seen on the coast.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Clangula hyemalis

- June 17 Barrow Alaska - A flock of about 100 birds were observed flying NE about 150 ft high. The flock was organized in a loose "V." They flew higher than any of the Eider Flocks that have been yet observed.
- June 18 A flock of about 100 birds were observed flying NE.
- June 19 Four Old Squaw were observed in a small pond at the N end of the Britton Arm.
- June 20 A flock of about thirty birds was observed. Birds were observed flying NE over the land all day. It is believed that many of these flocks contained this species.
- June 21 About seven pairs were observed. Some display was observed. This consisted of throwing the male over the back and is quite similar to the display given by the Steller's Eider.
- June 22 About two pairs and a flock of twenty-six were observed.
- June 24 Two large flocks were observed.
- June 25 Four birds were observed in the pond at the N end of the Britton Arm. One pair has been there since the 19<sup>th</sup>.
- June 26 A pair of birds is in the pond at the N end of the Britton arm. They frequently dive and I imagine that is how they obtain their food.
- June 27 Aug 2 Birds were seen in flocks in ponds near the shore. They frequently were observed in flocks flying in the air. The birds were seen in the ponds and the flocks were frequently seen flying in the air. The birds were seen in the ponds and the flocks were frequently seen flying in the air. The birds were seen in the ponds and the flocks were frequently seen flying in the air.
- August 27 They were seen in the ponds and the flocks were frequently seen flying in the air.



R.B. Hamilton

1965

Clingole hyemalis

On the morning of the 17<sup>th</sup> I went with two  
young men to the N. side of the lake. The water  
was still green and the fish were in the  
water. The young men were with me and the  
fish were in the water. The fish were in the  
water. The fish were in the water. The fish  
were in the water. The fish were in the water.  
The fish were in the water. The fish were in the  
water. The fish were in the water. The fish  
were in the water. The fish were in the water.





R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Mergus serrator

June 20 Barrow, Alaska - Two birds of this species were observed flying N. over Gasline Ridge. They were not observed landing.



B. H. M. 1 to 1  
1965

Agelaius phoeniceus

Aug. 4 Cap. Thompson: The mountain was seen in the mountains  
N of camp. It's tail was white but had golden  
feathers on the neck. It was seen standing on a  
grassy hillside and flying over a valley.

Aug. 7 Two Golden Eagles were seen separately, one was  
seen on the mountain and the other on the valley.  
One was seen on Aug. 4. They were seen on the valley  
over the hills. They were seen on the creek. They  
both were passed by Longtail eagles.

Aug. 8 The Gold. Eagle which was seen on Aug. 4  
was seen on the mountain. It was seen on the mountain  
in the N of camp. It took off from the  
mountain. It was seen on the valley. It was passed by  
several Longtail eagles.



1965

Falco rusticolusBarrow Alaska -

Aug. 23

About 1700 a large falcon flew over ~~passing~~ ~~over~~ by a female Pomarine Jaeger which was guarding the triple eagle. Both birds were about the same size and the Gyrfalcon was brownish. I was not thinking and thought that the bird was a Pomarine Falcon. Dr. Steller saw the bird fly directly overhead and said it was a Gyrfalcon on reflection. I am sure that the Pomarine Jaeger was a double eagle. The 1st Pomarine Falcon was back in flying at about Barrow Ridge over Tophan V and VI.

Aug. 26

A Gyrfalcon was observed flying E over Foul Lake. The bird was observed both on top of the mountain and the head lighter. I suspect that perhaps the color was dark. The bird was seen on the mountain and on the head lighter. There were no noticeable marks on the face. The bird was passed by a hawk at about 2000 feet.

Aug. 27

A Gyrfalcon was again observed flying W over the V and VI passed by a female Pomarine Jaeger. This time I was able to identify the bird. I believe that these observations were made of the same bird.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Falco peregrinus

July 10 Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was observed flying W on the W side of South Meadow Lake. As it flew over the territories of jaegers it was pursued by them. The Peregrine was not flying much faster than the jaegers and indeed the jaegers closed to within 10 ft. The jaegers would cease the pursuit when they reached their territory boundaries. I did not see how the Duck Hawk escaped pursuit. This bird seemed to be a little bit smaller than the jaegers that pursued it. It was flying between me and the sun and I could not distinguish the color of its plumage.

July 21 An adult of this species was observed flying W on the N shore of Valsby's slough. The jaegers did not bother it so long as it was in sight. The bird seen to be especially dark plumaged.





R. B. Ham. It.  
1965

Lagopus lagopus

Aug. 7 Cape Thompson - One bird at this species was flushed from a grassy field about 500 yds. from camp. Two birds were flushed from a willow thicket in the same bottom about 4 1/2 miles from camp. One of these birds flushed from a grassy field about 70' from me.



R. B. Hamilton.

1961

Grus canadensis

Aug. 3. Capt. Thompson - I am not certain to see this  
species was seen calling along the creek to the  
E of camp about 2000 feet, nests which I  
believe belonged to this species were present  
about the camp where the cattle and was present.

Aug. 14 Capt. Thompson - Two birds of the  
species were seen in the field in a low  
field region about 1000 feet from the camp.



J. Hamilton  
1965

Squatarola squatarola

Barrow Alaska

Jun. 20

A bird was observed in the Brittin area that was of this species. It was associated with Golden Plovers. It was much larger than Golden Plover. It was not in full summer plumage but the back coloration was definitely lighter. When it flew the black outlines, white wing stripe and whitish rump were seen. Later a bird was heard flying over. This was two days (1.5 mi.) from where the first bird was observed and was presumed to be another bird.

Jun. 25

A bird of this species was observed feeding in Central Marsh. Later a bird of this species was observed flying from the direction of the ocean toward land. Its call note was heard and the white-wing stripe was observed.

Jun. 28

One was observed with flock of Golden Plovers and Herring Gulls in Murchison Marsh.

Jun. 29

One was observed in Murchison Marsh.

July 14

A flock of five flew over Murchison Marsh.

July 25

Four flew over and were seen in vicinity of Ikroavik.

*Squatarola squatarola*  
is now  
*Pluvialis squatarola*



A. Hamilton  
1965

Pluvialis dominica

June 12 Barrow Alaska - Three individual birds and one pair was observed. They were seen in the area W of Family Lagoon. The black belly of this species makes them conspicuous when they are facing the observer.

June 13 Three individuals were observed as individuals. Only one bird was observed on the ground. They were all seen in the area W of Family Lagoon.

June 15 One bird was seen feeding in the company of a Pectoral Sandpiper and a Ruddy Turnstone in the Voth Area. One bird was observed flying over the Voth Area and one bird was observed flying over the barrel area.

June 16 Six birds seen, were feeding in area N of Wolschke Slough. I only saw one bird that I thought was ♀.

June 17 Ten birds were seen on the Britton area, mostly in pairs. They were observed feeding. Several different notes were heard from them. Once a ♂ chased a female. As the male walked the feathers at its back were ruffled.

June 18 One bird was observed feeding along Baruk Ridge. After he was flushed and when he landed he gave a musical series of about 8 notes.

June 19 About 3 pair of these birds were observed scattered about the tundra. Several vocalizations were heard including one with about 8 parts.

June 20 Birds were seen scattered about the tundra. An aerial display was observed. In this display the bird





B. Hamilton  
1965

Pluvialis dominica

June 20 flies with very slow deep wingbeats (like a moth)  
and utters a two-part, flute-like vocalization continuously.  
It is something like "tew-lee".

June 21 Paired birds were observed scattered about. The flight  
display was observed several times.

June 22 Paired birds were observed scattered about. The flight display  
was seen once.

June 23 No birds of this species were seen

June 24 About 10 birds were observed scattered about the  
tundra. The aerial display was observed since by  
three different birds.

June 25 About 5 pairs were observed. The aerial display was  
observed once.

June 26 Two birds were observed flying N over ARL

June 27 No birds seen

June 28 A flock of 15 was seen in the marsh. It was  
found to be a Redwing. Several other birds were seen.

June 29 Four birds were seen. A pair was seen in the  
marsh. Redwing. No other birds.

June 30 Two birds probably in the marsh. About 20 birds were  
seen in the marsh.

July 1 Flight was seen. No other birds. No eggs present.

July 2 A flock of about 25 was seen in the marsh. It was  
found to be a Redwing. Several other birds were seen.

July 3 A flock of 15 in the marsh.

July 4 The birds were seen in the marsh. It was  
found to be a Redwing. Several other birds were seen.



R. B. Ham. Ill.  
1965

Fluor. commun.

July 5 - From ...

July 6 - A plant of 24 ...  
July 7 - ...

July 8 - ...

July 9 - ...

July 10 - ...

July 11 - ...

July 12 - Aug 1 - Plant ...  
...  
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...  
...  
...

Aug 3 - Camp Thompson - ...  
+ camp

The ...  
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Aug 12 - Aug 17 - Barnes - ...  
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1965

Charadrius mongolus

June 30 Barrow Absler - A bird of this species (probably) was observed yesterday in Central Mass. by Steve MacLean and Dr. Frank Pittler. ~~The~~ This morning Paul deBenedictis saw the same bird. We all went in the afternoon to collect the bird and to see if we could get a good enough description to identify it. I saw the bird first flying. It had a light stripe in the top of the wing. This stripe was in the same position of the Dunlin wing stripe but was fainter. The rump was whitish and the outer tail feathers were lighter than the inner ones but not white. The bird was rather brown, breasted and resembled a Pectoral Sandpiper somewhat. It landed about 100 yds. away from me. The most distinctive thing about it on the ground was the long thin plow bill which was black. The legs were black. The underparts were mostly whitish but a chestnut colored band crossed its breast. This band was about in the position of a semipalmated Plover's band. The band was wider on the sides than in the middle and was perhaps  $3/8$  of an inch wide. It looked about the width of a Killdeer band. There was a black line through the eye extending to the bill and a white line over this that went on top of the bill when the bird was seen from the front. The back was a grayish brown but not nearly as brown as the breastband. The bird was very flighty and could not be approached for a close look. The bird was observed with a Pectoral Sandpiper and was a little smaller than they.



R. B. Hamilton.

1965

Chordeiles semipalmata

Aug. 3 Exp. Thompson on 1. There were no associations  
today, as the ground by parking in 75. Exp.  
near the kitchen door.

Aug. 8. In 17 75's appeared in several flocks,  
the only bird it could be observed as within  
about 5 m. without flushing.





1962

[illegible]



B. Hamilton  
1965

Limosa haemastica

Jun. 28. Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was observed in micronet marsh. It was found in the morning by Prof. We all (4) went to collect the bird in the afternoon. It was associating with a flock of Golden Plovers but could be approached rather closely (30 yds.). The bird was reddish underneath. When it flew the dark wing-linings were evident. The white base of the black tail was also evident. The bird also possessed a conspicuous white wing stripe. The bill was reddish towards the base. The bird did not appear to be much larger than a Dowitcher.



1961

Limosa lapponica

Aug 14 Cape Thompson - Two birds were observed flying overhead. They circled 2-3 times and then landed. They were seen in the same place as the other birds. They were seen at 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM.

Aug 20 Berrow Alaska Two birds of the same species were observed in the vicinity of the house. 10:00 AM 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM.

Aug 21 Two Sooty-tailed Gulls were observed sleeping in the vicinity of the house. 10:00 AM 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM.

Aug 22 The two gulls were again seen flying in the grass near the house. 10:00 AM 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM.

Aug 23 The two gulls were again seen in the grass. They were seen at 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM.

Aug 26 The two gulls were still present in the grass. They were seen at 10:00 AM. They were seen at 10:00 AM.



3. Hamilton  
1965

Arenaria interpres

- June 12 Barrow Alaska - One Ruddy Turnstone was observed feeding in gravel at the edge of the Chuckchi Sea in the AREL area. Later a flock of 4 and a flock of 3 were seen flying along the shore of Family Lagoon.
- June 13 Two pair were observed feeding in the tundra on the W side of Family Lagoon. The birds were feeding together but there was some chasing occurring between the males.
- June 15 Two pair and a single bird was observed. The pair was flying but the single bird was feeding in the vicinity of a Golden Plover and Pectoral Sandpiper.
- June 17 About 4 pair of these birds were observed feeding in the Britton Area. Several notes were given by flying birds but nothing resembling a flight display was given.
- June 18 Two pair of Ruddy Turnstone were observed flying over the Barrow Area.
- June 19 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra.
- June 20 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra. Several pair are always observed at the S end of the ~~flat~~<sup>N</sup> high ground of the Britton Area.
- June 21 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra. About 4 pair were observed together in one flock.
- June 22 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra.
- June 23 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra.





B. Hamilton  
1965

Arenaria interpres

June 24 Five birds were seen

June 25 Six birds were seen.

June 26 Five birds were seen.

27

August 1



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris canutus

Barrow Alaska


Jun. 18

One bird was observed flying N over the Barrow Area.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Colidris alba

June 15 Barrow Alaska - One bird was observed displaying in the Barrel area S of ARL. It would hover in one spot about 25 ft. off the ground for 2-3 minutes. The wings were held stiffly and did not rise above the horizontal. They did not appear to move more than an inch with each with each wing beat. No sound was heard but that was almost surely because of the wind. Later this bird was observed being chased by a Baird's Sandpiper. The sanderling had the feathers on its back raised and its neck contracted.  The Baird's sandpiper seemed to be in a normal posture. Later the sanderling was observed chasing the Baird's Sandpiper in the air. The sanderling was collected to make sure of its identification. It is felt that this bird was observed on June 13 with the behavior mentioned above. It was not identified then however.

June 17 At least 14 sanderlings were observed feeding in flocks at the N end of the Britton Area. These birds were flighty and difficult to approach.

June 18 Two sanderlings were observed in aerial display in the Barrel Area. They were not found in the afternoon. ~~Two more were observed in the Britton Area.~~

June 19 Four sanderlings were observed in the Britton Area.

June 20 Two sanderling were observed in the Britton Area.

June 21 One sanderling was observed in the Britton Area.

*Calidris pusilla*

B. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris pusillus

June 12 Barrow Alaska - These birds were first observed feeding and displaying in the area S of ARL. A flight display was seen in which the bird uttered a trilling note. This trill was also given on the ground. The majority of birds seen were in the area W of Family Lagoon. All of these birds seemed to be paired and some chasing seemed to be occurring at territorial boundaries.

June 13 The numbers of semipalmated sandpipers S of ARL seem to have increased and the birds seem paired. In the area visited W of Family Lagoon the number of pairs also seem to have increased. Much trilling was observed.

June 14 Several Semipalmated Sandpipers were observed feeding in the North Area. Observations were made on ~~then~~ three of them and they were collected. When upset they gave a little trilling call.

June 16 One pair was observed N of Wolschlag Slough. No courtship activity was observed.

June 17 The trill of this species was heard only a couple of times. They were observed feeding often. They seem to be paired. One of these birds was chased by a white-rumped sandpiper three times. The last time it flew to another area.

June 18 About 3 pair were seen in the Bartel Area. They were seen most ~~at~~ often in aerial display. There seemed to have been several boundary disputes.

June 19 About 20 pair were observed singing and displaying around the tundra.





B. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris pusillus

Barrow Alaska

June 20

About 15 pairs were observed scattered around the tundra. These birds appear to be found in little pockets 2-3 pairs per pocket. Territorial disputes are observed among the birds of a pocket. These disputes usually consist of chasing with trilling heard while the birds are in the air. Once a bird of a pair was seen with his <sup>tail</sup> ~~head~~ cocked. He was facing a bird perhaps 8 yds. away. He walked about 1 yd. toward the other bird with tail cocked. It then flew toward the other bird and chased it and its mate. The mate of the first bird remained and fed.

June 21

The birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra. Much singing and displaying were heard. One pair seems to be well established in the high ground at the N end of the Britton area.

June 22.

~~Many at~~ Only two pairs of these birds were found on the ground newly exposed that was checked today.

June 23

Only one bird of the pair at the N end of the Britton Area was observed. Perhaps the other bird was on the nest. Other pairs were observed scattered along the tundra. Some territoriality and displaying were observed.

June 24 - 1965

Many pairs of these birds were observed in the Britton Area.

They were seen in the high ground at the N end of the Britton Area.

The birds were observed in the high ground at the N end of the Britton Area.

They were seen in the high ground at the N end of the Britton Area.



B. H.  
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R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris  
Eximetus mauri

Barrow Alaska

June 25 One Adult female bird was observed feeding in Holmes' marsh. This bird was very reddish with the red occurring as streaks in the back. Its bill was very long and the tip was decurved. It did not look like a Semipalmated sandpiper at all. In coloration it resembled a white-rumped sandpiper but it was more streaked.

June 30 Two of these birds were observed ~~along the~~ ~~washed trail to Micromet.~~ They were very tame but ~~could be approached~~ Central Marsh.

July 1 Two of these birds were observed along the washed trail to Micromet. They were at the part of the trail that is covered with little puddles at water. They were very tame but could be approached to within 10 ft. in the marsh.

July 6 One western sandpiper was observed in Micromet Marsh in the afternoon.

July 9 Five western sandpipers were observed at Footprint Lake. There may have been many more there, because there were many flocks of pup flying around that were too far away for identification.

July 10 Two western sandpipers were observed in Central Marsh.

July 11 One western sandpiper was observed feeding in Footprint Lake.

July 21 One bird of this species was observed feeding among the puddles in the road on the way to the meadow lake. This species in breeding plumage



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris mauri

July 21 most closely resembles the white-rumped sandpiper. Both are reddish on top and marked along the sides. It differs from fuscescens in that the red on the back is more blotched and the marks underneath are mostly dots and not streaks as in fuscescens. The bill is somewhat longer (relatively speaking) in mauri.

Aug 3. Great Thompson - Eight birds of this species were observed feeding along the creek. These birds were more streaked than those seen at Barrow. Perhaps they were young of the year or belonged to another subspecies. They were not as spotted underneath.

Aug 4. Eight birds were seen along the creek.

Aug 5. Eight birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 6. Ten birds of this species were seen along the creek.

Aug 7. Twelve birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 8. Eight birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 11. Ten birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 12. Twelve birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 13. Twelve birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 14. Ten birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 15. Barrow Albatross Four birds of this species were observed feeding along a small pond in the vicinity of A400.

Aug 16. Four birds were observed in vicinity of A400.

Aug 17. Six birds were observed in vicinity of A400.

Aug 18. Four birds of this species were observed in vicinity of A400.

Aug 19. Four birds of this species were observed in vicinity of A400.

Aug 20. Eight birds were observed in vicinity of A400.

Aug 21. Six birds were observed in vicinity of A400.





A.B. Hamilton  
1965

Colaptes auratus

Aug. 23 Four birds were observed in Central Marsh and two in  
Central Marsh.

Aug. 24 Two birds were seen in Central Marsh.

Aug. 25 Four birds were seen in Central Marsh.

Aug. 26 Eight birds were observed in Central Marsh. 75 numbers  
seen to be decreasing.

Aug. 27 Four birds were observed in Central Marsh. The  
number is definitely decreasing.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris ruficollis

July 30

Barrow Alaska - Two birds of this species were observed feeding at the E end of Central Marsh.

They were by themselves feeding in an area which contained much shallow water. They fed mostly by pecking. These birds were very distinctive and were identified from a distance of about 70 yds. originally. The two birds were quite different.

One bird had the rufous neck patches evenly rufous throughout on each side of the neck. In the other bird the neck patches were much grayer with a small spot of rufous near the center. These birds were quite white underneath, more so than the other small sandpipers.



S. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris fuscicollis

June 12

Barrow Alaska - Two white-rumped sandpipers were seen on Beach Ridge near where the gasline crosses it. These birds flew when approached to within 30 yds. They flew to the NE.

June 13

Three birds were observed feeding in the area W of Family Lagoon. One bird was approached to within about 5 yds without flying. On the ground the best field mark seems to be two large reddish-brown patches on the back, one on each side of the midline.

June 15

One bird was observed feeding in the Voth Area. One bird was observed feeding in the Barrel area.

June 17

At least three pair of these birds were seen in the Britton Area. They could be approached within about 20 ft. without flying. They generally were not too close together and perhaps their occurrence in town's was accidental. A bird, presumably a ♂, was seen displaying in front of another bird (maybe a female - since it did not react). In this display, the displaying bird stood facing the other bird. The tail was cocked vertically, so the white rump patch was visible. The wings were held out to the side of the body and curved slightly. The head was directed forward and little sidling movements were made with the feet. A very low "pooie" was heard three times.



After this a wing up was given in about 30 seconds another wing up was given. The white-rumped was observed chasing 2 Semipalmateds being chased by a Dunlin.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Colinus fuscicollis

June 18

At least 3 of these birds were observed flying over Central Marsh. One was seen to display to a ♂ Pectoral Sandpiper. The display given was similar to the ground display described yesterday, but the tail was not cocked. The ♂ Pectoral retreated when confronted with this display. Aerial displays were seen in which the wings were held elevated about 45° and the "purrle" note was heard about three times during these displays. When the birds landed after these displays a "Zee" note was heard and the birds often did a wing up. Once two of this species were observed fighting. They flattened together on the ground about 5 sec. before they separated and went their separate ways. One white-rumped sandpiper was followed by a Punctate.

June 19

Birds were seen displaying in the Britton area. The ground display was noted.

June 20

What appeared to be <sup>of</sup> a pair of birds were observed in the Britton area. Some interaction was observed between fuscicollis and punctatus. Only 3 birds were seen. The numbers have

~~been at the low level at birds in the decreased markedly.~~

June 24

A pair was observed in the S end of the Barrel Area. The ♂ was observed to give the Sharp-Tailed Ground display while <sup>from</sup> the female. She flew away. And he flew in a different direction.

June 26

Two were observed on Western Ridge

27

Two were observed on Eastern Ridge

28

Two were observed on Eastern Ridge

July 1

Two were observed on Western Ridge





Alfred...

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R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris bairdii

June 13 Barrow Alaska - Two birds were observed in the area  
s of ARL. One was being chased by a larger Brewer  
bird which had a conspicuous wing stripe (probably a Sanderling  
on the ground this larger bird raised the feathers of its  
back). ~~This bird was~~ The Baird's sandpiper were seen to  
give a ground display to another bird. In this display  
the breast was lowered, the tail was cocked above the back  
and the wings were raised above the back. They were heard  
to emit a trill that sounded somewhat like a Grasshopper sparrow.  
Three birds were seen feeding on the tundra in the area  
w of Family Lagoon. One of these birds was seen giving  
a ground display similar to the one already described.

June 15 One bird was observed flying over the Voth Area.  
~~Three~~ <sup>Three</sup> birds ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> observed feeding in the Barrel Area.  
One bird was observed being chased by a Sanderling  
in the air. On the ground the Sanderling was followed  
at about 8 ft. by this bird. The Sanderling walked  
with its back feathers ruffled and with the  
neck compact and head facing forward. The Baird's  
seemed to have a normal posture.

June 17 One bird was observed feeding in a pool  
of standing water in the Britton area.

June 18 About 3 pair were observed in the Barrel Area.  
They were seen often in aerial display. In this display  
the bird flies with stiff wings (like spotted sandpiper) and  
emits several notes. One of these notes is a long trill and  
another is a low "pooing" repeated several times.  
Several times the birds were seen chasing each other.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Colidris bairdii

June 20	One pair was observed in the Britton Ave.
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June 21 On pair was observed in the Britton Area.

June 24 About four pairs of these birds were observed in the  
Barrel Area. One bird was seen giving the aerial song from the

~~June 25~~ ground while maintaining an erect posture.

June 25 About seven birds were observed flying over  
or displaying in the Britton Area.

June 26 About three birds were observed in the Britton Area. They displayed frequently. One bird after landing would give 2 wing up three or four times.

Jan 27. Found 10 7 7 1/2 birds. ... 14 ... 2 ...  
The ... 2 ... 2 ...  
The ... 2 ... 2 ...  
on the top of ... 2 ... 2 ...

July 28 - 1911 Four birds were seen at the same place where they were seen on July 27. The nest contained four eggs, and was located in the top of a tall grass. The eggs were practically hatched. The open end was still difficult to find. The birds were seen for some time, but they were not seen again.

*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*

July) The birds were seen on July 1st.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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July 6 Engel was married in the District of Columbia.

July 4 Two ... .. 1871 Ar.

on Center Rd.

July 10 1900



B. Hamilton  
1965

Colletes borealis

July 19. 34. Same as 18. Within 100 yds. of  
disturbance camp, 100 yds. from shore.

[illegible]

July 20 I saw a white bird flying over the water.

near the lake. It was very beautiful.

July 29 Two birds were banded on July 29. One was a female *T. n. v.*  
The other was a male *T. n. v.* and was banded on July 29. The birds  
could be found in the same place as the other birds.

[illegible]

10

A, 1.





Hamilton  
1965

Calidris melanotos

June 13 Barrow Alaska - A flock of <sup>Five</sup> ~~seven~~ birds was observed feeding on the W side of Family Lagoon. When flushed they flew N and I did not see them land. Two other birds were seen feeding about 1/4 mile to the S on the tundra at the W side of Family Lagoon.

June 15 One bird was observed feeding North of the Voth Area. One bird was observed feeding in the Voth Area. It was in the company of 2 Golden Plover and 2 Ruddy Turnstone. This bird was collected.

June 16 Four Pectoral Sandpipers were seen feeding in Area N of Walschlags Slough. One of these birds appeared to be a female.

June 17. Pectoral Sandpipers are scattered throughout the Britton Area. No display was seen. Only one bird that was definitely a ♀ was observed.

June 18 Two individual male birds were seen. They did not display. One was actually chased by a White-rumped Sandpiper.

June 19 A couple of male birds were observed feeding in the Britton Area.

June 20 Four males were observed in the Britton Area. Three were seen in flight display at once. They were flying close together with their chests puffed out and emitting a low note which sounds something like the sound produced when one blows across the mouth of a bottle.

June 21 Three males were observed.

June 22 Two males were observed.



B. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris melanotos

- Jun. 24 About 8 males and two females were observed. Several times the males were observed in aerial display. In this display the male somehow or other manages to inflate its chest to an enormous ~~round~~ size and emit ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> hollow sound. Once three males were observed in this display simultaneously about 5 feet from each other as they flew.
- Jun. 25 About eight males and two females were observed. Males were seen in aerial display several times. Once a female was observed being chased by two and sometimes three males. The chase lasted at least two minutes. It ended when two of the males chased each other. The female then landed with one of the males and they both began to feed.
- June 26 A male and 2 females were observed flying over the Britton Area. A male was observed feeding in the low area S of the FAA tower. It fed by picking in this location consistently. No display was observed.
- June 27 See above. The aerial display was observed. Female was seen ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> a male was seen displaying in Britton Ridge and a female was seen in the same area.
- June 28 The same as above. The male was seen in the same area displaying at once.
- June 30 Large number of males and females were observed. Display was observed several times.
- July 1 It was observed mostly in the low area.
- July 2 - Varying numbers were seen. Display was not observed.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Lathyrus pratensis

I found no nests although a few nests were found by other observers.

Aug 21 Eggs were found in the nest.

Aug 27 I'm assuming all I saw as probably a mistake. I was in  
sitting about 14 eggs with 10 birds. They are now in the  
the nest. The number of eggs is still as about 14  
21 and 12. gradually decrease the number of different  
sp. of other Aug 23



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Colinus *usummita*

Aug 11 Cape Thompson - A. B. believed to belong to this species  
was seen in the grassy meadow on the S side of the  
creek. The bird rather abundant here & most of them  
behind grass and being reluctant to flush at first.  
Abundant - like a Pied-billed Grebe but with black  
mark underneath.

Aug 14. A bird believed to belong to this species was again  
seen in the grass to the S of the creek.

Aug 15 Borrow Akka - 15 birds seen in the meadow. The  
was abundant in the meadow. Many were seen to be  
with their heads down. The 1st of them. The  
darkly marked birds were called by the species to be  
mostly Pied-billed Grebes.

Aug 16 Seventy-two seen with a bird like this species was  
abundant.

Aug 17 On mudflats & tides. The birds like this species  
were abundant. They were abundant on the mudflats. The  
I'm selling.

Aug 18 On mudflats and tide the birds which were Pied-billed  
Grebes were abundant. The birds were abundant on the mudflats.  
that was known to the birds. The birds were abundant  
it might belong to this species.





Hamilton  
1965

Calidris alpina

June 12 Barrow Alaska - Two Dunlin were observed feeding atop Beach Ridge. On the W side of Family Lagoon about 50 birds were seen. Some of these birds were paired and were observed in flight display and trilling song. The majority were seen in flocks, however. One flock that was observed had about 30 birds in it.

June 13. In the area covered the number of Dunlin seemed to have increased. Several large flocks were again seen. Some birds seemed to have been paired.

June 14 Three Dunlin were seen feeding in the area in which I started my walk. As I walked I saw one Dunlin flying. Later 2 Dunlin were seen with one showing the other. The flight was stylized with stiff wings. One of the birds gave a trilling note several times - I could not tell which one. These birds were flying N.

June 15. Several birds were ~~heard~~ seen feeding in the Voth area. All the birds seen were paired. An aerial display with the long-call given was heard several times. When this is done the bird hovers at one spot about 50 ft. above the ground. The wings beats are stiff and the wings do not seem to rise above the horizontal. Once a bird was seen to give this display and then to move about 200 yds. away and give it again. This suggests that it may serve to mark territorial boundaries.



B. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris alpina


- June 16 Several flight songs were heard. A ground display was seen in which the bird raised one wing vertically and gave the long note. After about 2 seconds the second wing was raised. The bird then flew about 15 ft. to the side of another bird. This display was given immediately after a long-note was given by another bird. The birds seen seemed to have been paired but loose flocks of 4-6 birds were observed.
- June 17 Many Dunlin were observed in the Britton Area. Most of these birds were observed in mixed flocks of up to about 12 individuals. Flight songs were heard in the afternoon especially. And a wing-up display was seen once. A Dunlin was observed chasing a White-rumped Sandpiper.
- June 18 Dunlin were observed in small groups of about four along Beach Ridge and in the Barrel Area. They frequently gave aerial displays and one other saw a wing-up when one landed after an aerial display. Some territorial chases were observed. One Dunlin was seen to associate closely with a White-rumped Sandpiper.
- June 19 Dunlin were observed mostly in pairs scattered about the tundra. Much singing and displaying is evident.
- June 20 Paired Dunlin observed singing and displaying.
- June 21 It was difficult to find Dunlin. Finally several were heard displaying.
- June 22 Dunlin seem more common on the newly exposed ground at Holmes' Marsh.
- June 23 Dunlin are scattered in pairs at the S end of the Britton Area.
- June 24 About 11 pairs were observed. Much flight display



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Colaptes auratus

June 24 is still to be seen.

June 25 About 10 pairs were observed. The flight display was observed several times. When the birds had other a flight display they have tendency to lower their wings raised for a extra second. Sometimes only one wing is left up. 

June 26 Only three pairs were observed but I didn't cover as much area as I usually do. Several flight displays were heard.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Calidris ferruginea

Barrow Alaska

June 25. A bird which was a male was observed in the N part of Holms marsh. This bird was associated with a group of three Ruddy Turnstones. The decurved bill was obvious at 200 yds distance with 7X35 binoculars. This bird was very reddish underneath and in that respect resembled a ♀ Red Phalarope. When it flew a whitish rump was obvious as were whitish wing-linings. The bird was noticeably smaller than the turnstones with which it associated. Displays were given but were not witnessed by me. I did hear a series of double notes about 3 seconds at then followed by a number of whines. The whines were somewhat plover like.





R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Tryngites subroticollis

June 12 Barrow Alaska - A bird ~~at was~~ seen of this species was seen flying overhead at the SW end of Family Lagoon. The flight direction was constantly changing but the bird seemed to be going in the general direction of Beach Ridge.

June 17 A bird was observed resting <sup>and feeding</sup> on the tundra in the Britton area. It fed by pecking. The bill was very thin. The legs are much brighter than pictured by Peterson and are an orangeish yellow.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Limnodromus scolopaceus

Barrow Alaska

Jun. 20

Two birds were observed flying over the Britton Area. They were Downitchers and presumed to be this species.

June 21

Two birds were observed feeding in the Britton Area. They fed by jabbing in the bottom of a pool of standing water in series at jobs. At close range the birds proved to be of this species.

June 25

Two birds were observed feeding in Central Marsh and two birds in the Britton area. No signs of courtship activity were observed although the birds seemed to be paired.

June 26

A pair of birds were observed feeding in the Britton Area. They fed by jabbing in series. They occasionally probe. No display was observed.

June 27

Three were observed feeding in Voth Area.

June 28

One was seen in Murchison Marsh.

June 29

Two were observed in the Britton Area.

June 30

At least twenty were seen in Central Marsh.

July 1

Four were seen in Murchison Marsh.

July 2

Fourteen were seen in Murchison Marsh.

July 3

Two were seen flying over the ITA in II.

July 4

Three were seen in Voth Area.

July 5

One was seen in Voth Area.

July 6

About 20 birds were seen near the ITA in II.

July 7

Sixty were seen in the area near the Voth Area.

July 8

A pair were seen in Central Marsh.

July 11

About ten were seen in vicinity of the ITA in II.

July 15

At least one pair was seen in Voth Area.

6-8 birds were seen flying over the ITA in II.



R.B. Hamilton

1965

Limnodromus scolopaceus

were collected. They were mostly seen on 10/15/65  
and mostly out of nest

Aug. 6. Exp. Thompson was seen flying from edge of  
willow meadow at stream edge.

Aug. 11. One was flying from grassy meadow on S side of creek.

Aug. 15. Barnes A. Lake Three were seen in Mink + Marsh.

Aug. 17. About 45 seen in Mink + Marsh.

Aug. 18. About 120 seen in Mink + Marsh + Cedar P.

Aug. 19. About 70 seen in Mink + Marsh + Cedar P.

Aug. 20. About 100 seen in Mink + Marsh + Cedar P. They were  
present with some in Mink + Marsh.

Aug. 21. About 100 seen in Mink + Marsh.

Aug. 22. The number present in Mink + Marsh was about 100.

Aug. 23. About 200 seen in Mink + Marsh + Cedar P.

Aug. 24-25. About 300 seen in Mink + Marsh.

Aug. 26. Number declining; 150 seen in Mink + Marsh.

Aug. 27. Number declining; 100 seen in Mink + Marsh.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Lobipes lobatus

July 6 Barrow Alaska - Three birds of this species were observed associating with Red Phalaropes in small ponds along Voth Creek. Only one bird was observed well. It visited a small pond and showed the field marks of the female of this species. I was most impressed by the difference in size between the Northern and Red Phalaropes. The Northern is much smaller. This was especially noticeable when the birds were found together. The voice was noticeably different than the Red Phalarope. I'll try to get the differences down next time I see the species.

Aug 11 Green Thompson - Two birds in winter plumage were observed in the creek near camp.

Aug 12 Four birds in winter plumage were observed in the creek.

Aug 13 Two birds were observed in small ponds in the grassy marsh to the east of the creek.

Aug 14 Two birds were observed in the grassy marsh.

Aug 18 Barrow Alaska - Two birds of this species were observed in a small pond near the creek.

Lobipes lobatus  
is now

Phalaropus lobatus  
per AOU 1998

*Phalaropus fulicaria*



Hamilton  
1965

Phalaropus fulicarius

- June 12 Barrow Alaska - Two Red Phalarope were seen flying S over Beach Ridge. They were not seen landing.
- June 13 A pair of Red Phalarope flew in and landed about 10 yds away in a pond of standing water. They fed for about 1 minute and then flew away. On several later occasions a pair of Red Phalarope were seen flying in the same area.
- June 14 A pair was observed flying N in the area E of Central Marsh.
- June 15 Two pairs were observed. One pair was flying N of the Voth Area. The other pair was observed resting and preening in some shallow standing water in the Voth Area.
- June 19 Phalarope have returned and are feeding in small ponds. They are often seen in groups of three.
- June 20 Phalarope are becoming quite obvious. It is difficult to keep track of numbers since they fly around so much.
- June 21 ~~Many~~ <sup>many</sup> phalarope were seen in the Britton Area. An attempted copulation was observed but the female did not appear interested. She stood with head under wing trying to sleep.
- June 22 A moderate concentration of phalarope was observed on the shore of Elson Lagoon.
- June 23 The numbers of phalarope in the Britton Area seem to have decreased somewhat. Those seen however seem to be paired.
- June 24 About twenty pairs were observed scattered about the wetter places on the Tundra. A copulation was observed but no



R.D. Hamilton  
1965

Phalaropus fulicarius

June 24 preliminaries were obvious. The male just jumped on the female.

June 25 About twenty pair of birds were observed scattered about the wetter places on the tundra.

June 26 About thirty pair were observed. These were mainly found in the wet area immediately east of the FAA station in the Britton Area. The birds seem to have passed a peak of mating behavior and many copulations were observed. In the one seen by the male crouched with the breast low and the tail cocked in front of the female. She then crouched. The male then put its bill near the bill of the female and he seemed to give her a head itch which she accepted with the bill. The male then mounted and contact seemed to be made for about eight seconds. The birds then separated and resumed feeding.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Stercorarius pomarinus

June 11 Barrow Alaska - Two Pomarine Jaegers in the light color-phase were seen flying at the airport.

June 12 Paul deBenedictis told me that the ♂ can be told from the ♀ because he is whiter underneath. He also usually has a longer tail. In the field the birds can be separated into two groups but I have yet to see any behavior that would let me check on the accuracy of my sex identification by plumage. Some light-breasted birds that I thought were males had short tails. The density of Jaegers on the tundra are quite high. They are generally seen flying from place to place or sitting on the ground. The only type of display seen was a slow flapping flight which was made over the territories. Although most birds were on territories two groups of about 15 each were seen on the W side of Family Lagoon. Most Jaegers seen were of the light color-phase. About 5% are of the dark color-phase. Two Jaegers were observed fighting(?) over a Lemming. One Jaeger caught the Lemming behind the neck with its beak. The other Jaeger came flying when it heard the scream of the Lemming and grabbed the hind end of the Lemming. The birds pulled against each other, first on the ground - then in the air. The 2<sup>nd</sup> bird obtained the Lemming about 10 yds off the ground. It then flew away pursued by the 1<sup>st</sup> bird. It managed to swallow the Lemming quickly (in the air).

June 13 An encounter between Jaegers and Snowy Owl was observed. The Owl flew by and landed. Two Jaegers flew at the owl during the last 10 yds. of its



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Stercorarius Pomarinus

June 13 flight. After the Owl landed the Jaegers dived at it - sometimes one at a time sometimes together. They never came closer than 1 ft. above the Owl and always dove at it from in front. The Owl would reach at the Jaegers with its bill with each dive and would even jump at them. After about 3 minutes the encounter was over. Earlier Jaegers have been observed being chased by Glaucous Gulls. Jaegers also sometimes fly at an Owl that is flying over. Jaegers do not seem to frighten small birds.

June 14 A group of about 50 were seen resting on the snow that covers Central Marsh. A few Glaucous Gulls were also in this flock. The flock ~~was~~ was loosely organized and the birds were no closer than 5 ft. apart. Another 50 birds were observed in pairs along my route of travel. Once a bird was observed to swoop repeatedly at a male Snowy Owl which had just landed. The Owl jumped up at each swoop and after about three swoops the owl took off and pursued the jaeger. Several territorial encounters were observed. In one such encounter the ♀ of a pair was seen chasing a ♂ intruder in the air. As she got close she uttered a short yipping note several times. Her mate followed but did not actively pursue the intruders. A male was seen to mount a crouching ♀ several times. When mounting, he





R.B. Hamilton  
1965

stercorarius pomarinus

June 14 jumped on her back as he flapped his wings. He made pecking movements in the direction of the back of her neck but did not actually peck her. He mounted several times, when doing so he emitted sounds that resembled or was the same as the yipping note used in territorial encounters. During the last mounting he bent his rear down so that his cloaca was close to the cloaca of the male. I could not ascertain if contact were made or not. If it was it was for no longer than 2 seconds. After this mounting the female rose to a standing position and ruffled her feathers and rearranged her plumage. The female was standing with her back approximately parallel to the ground. The male was standing with his head and front part of the body much higher. After about 15 seconds, he flew away. A jaeger was observed flying holding a lemming by the nape of the neck in the bill. The jaeger was not observed eating the lemming.

June 15 The Jaegers seen were mostly paired. Only about four birds were seen not paired in the Voth area.

June 16 A flock of about 50 and a flock of about 35 were observed resting on Central Marsh. Territorial birds were observed along the higher land where some of the tundra was exposed.

June 17 A flock of seven non territorial birds were seen on Family Lagoon. About seven pair of territorial birds were seen in the Britton area. A nest was located in the afternoon in the Britton



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Stercorarius pomarinus

June 17 Ariz. It is located about 50 yds from the road on  
the mesa side of the road. It is ~~it~~ can be found  
by finding a yellow metal pole about 15 ft. high  
which is on the gravel roadway. If that pole  
is lined up with the northmost pole of the  
utility poles at ARL and about 80 yds. re-  
posed off the nest will be located. Two stakes  
(one with a red flag) are located 1 yd E of  
the nest. The nest is near the beginning of  
the triple. It is just a small scrape about  
6 inches across in the top of a raised polygon.  
The ground is frozen at its location. In the  
nest is one egg. The egg is about two inches  
long and is a tan color with darker brown spots.  
The nest was located by the actions of the parents.  
The ♂ would fly around and would come near  
me (about 20 ft.) He would hover and emit a  
call which I have not heard before. It is longer than  
the normal yipping call and is more hoarse sounding.  
The female flew in circles but did not call. While  
the pair was excited by my presence the ♂ left  
and chased another jaeger off the area. I estimate  
he chased the other jaeger 500 yds. before he returned.  
He used the normal yipping note when chasing the  
intruder. Sometimes when I was near the ♀ would  
sit at the ground and peck at it ~~at~~ (displacement?).

June 18 About 80 jaegers were flocked on Central  
Marsh. About 20 jaegers were flocked on Fresh Lake.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Stercorarius pomarinus

June 18 About 10 pair of jaegers were seen from Beach Ridge. One pair was seen copulating. The ♂ mounted the ♀ several times emitting a yipping sound. The ♀ was crouched on the ground. The ♂ moved her tail to the side to effect contact. Contact was seen several times.

June 19 About 15 jaegers were observed nesting in Family Lagoon and were not territorial. The rest of the jaegers were scattered and appeared to be territorial.

June 20 At least 3 large groups of non-territorial birds were observed in Family Lagoon and South Salt Lagoon. These flocks consisted of a total of about 20 birds. The other birds were scattered as pairs about the tundra. The nest described previously was checked and it contained two eggs. It was checked on the 18th and contained only one egg. The note given by the male in defense of the nest was again heard. It is a triple note with all 3 notes sounded in a total time of about 1 sec. This note seems higher in pitch than the notes normally heard and not as nasal. It was sort of a "heeee-heeee-heeee". The male of the nesting pair was observed for about 10 minutes in a territorial dispute with a neighboring female. This consisted mostly of the birds chasing each other and then turning around and reversing roles. Some yipping notes were heard. The place where reversal of dominance seemed to occur was about 20 yds. south of the known nest.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Stercorarius pomarinus

June 20. On two occasions the birds approached to within about 3 ft. of each other. At these times a noise was heard. I believe this noise was due to the violent movements the birds were making to hit the other one without being hit in return. Several pairs of jaegers were observed copulating on this date.

June 21 Birds were observed in flocks on Family Lagoon and South Salt Lagoon. About 15 pairs of jaegers were observed. On two occasions jaegers were seen to flock a flock of Steller's Eiders that had just landed. A long-tailed jaeger was observed sitting about 15 ft. away from a ♂ Pomarine jaeger and was not bothered at all.

June 22. One flock was observed on Central Marsh and one flock on Elston Lagoon. Paired birds were observed scattered about the tundra. Several nests were found and staked. Three instances of jaegers attacking owls were observed in all cases they used the triple "poo" note reported on earlier. One copulation was observed on Woksisukase slough.

June 23 A pair was observed passing a lemming from one to another. A copulation was seen. In the Britton area much territoriality was observed. No new nests were found by me however.

June 29. Much territoriality was observed. Unpaired birds roosted on Family Lagoon. They were observed in territorial squabbles with Parasitic Jaegers.





R. S. Smith  
1900

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[illegible]



R.D. Hamilton  
1965

Stercorarius parasiticus

Barrow Alaska

- June 24 A pair of these birds were observed in the Barrel Area just S of ERL. They were seen in territorial flights directed against Pomarine Jaegers. It appeared that they had succeeded in carving out a territory for themselves. One of the birds was a dark phase bird and the other a light phase bird. The tail appeared quite pointed as the birds flew.
- June 26 A pair of Parasitic Jaegers were observed flying over the N part of the Britton Area. This is presumed to have been the same pair seen earlier in the Barrel Area. The wing beats appeared to be very shallow. Later a pair presumably the same one was observed over the Barrel Area.
- June 27 Two Parasitic Jaegers were observed in the Barrel Area in the morning. In the afternoon one Parasitic Jaeger was observed in the area around North slough.
- June 29 A pair of this species was observed in the Britton Area.
- July 1 A pair of this species was observed in the Barrel Area.
- July 3 A pair of Parasitic Jaegers were observed in the Barrel Area.
- July 4 One Parasitic Jaeger was observed in the Britton Area.
- July 5 One bird was observed in the Britton Area.
- July 6 A pair of this species was observed in the Barrel Area.



B. Hamilton  
1965

stercorarius parasiticus

July 8 A pair of Parasitic Jaegers were observed in the Britton Area.

July 10 A pair of this species were observed flying over the area N of Volschlag slough.

July 12 A pair was observed in the Barrow Area.

July 20 A bird was observed flying over Gasline Ridge.

July 21 A bird was observed in central Alaska. Another bird was observed on the W side of Elston Lagoon.

July 26 One bird of this species was observed flying along the beach at Duck Camp.

Aug 3. Cape Thompson - One bird of this species was observed flying in the area.

Aug 9-14. A pair of these jaegers have been observed in the area of the valley in the vicinity of the camp. No other jaegers were found.

Aug 26 Barrow Alaska - One bird of this species was observed in the vicinity of Footprint Lake.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Stercorarius longicaudus

Barrow Alaska

June 21 A bird of this species was observed sitting on the ground in the N part of Britton's Area. It nested about 15 ft. from a Pomarine Jaeger but no interaction was observed. The bird was noticeably smaller than the Pomarine Jaeger and the coloration was different. The back is a grayish color and the bill is white. The legs have a slight bluish tinge. After several minutes the bird flew. It flew over several pairs without being bothered. As it flew the long tail seemed to bob up and down.

June 23. A bird was again observed in the N part of the Britton Area.

June 24 A bird was observed flying over the Britton Area. It carried a Lemming and finally managed to swallow it in flight. It seemed to be flying higher than Pomarine Jaegers usually do.

June 26 A single bird was observed flying over the N part of the Britton Area. It was chased slowly by a Pomarine Jaeger but the Pomarine Jaeger did not scream and did not seem to be fully motivated in the defence of its territory.

June 27 At least seven birds were seen. They were scattered about the tundra.

June 28 Two were seen in the vicinity of lines IX and X.

June 29 Seven were observed in the vicinity of lines IX and X.

June 1 Three were seen near lines IX and X.

July 2 Five were seen near lines IX and X.

July 3 Five were seen near lines IX and X and the birds





R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Stercorarius longicaudus

Barrow Alaska

July 3 about 2 m. long and had to be identified  
by color

July 4 Three were seen in the Battle Area

July 5 Two were seen in the Battle Area

July 6 Five were seen in the Battle Area. Two were  
in the Battle Area and one was seen by the  
Family Lagoon.

July 9 One was seen in the Battle Area

July 10 One was seen on N side of Velsky slope

July 15 Two were seen on N side of Velsky slope

July 19 One was seen on N side of Velsky slope

July 20 Two were seen on N side of Velsky slope

July 21 At least fifty were present in Battle Area

They were mostly sitting on the ground and  
flocks of 20-30 per sp. They were mostly sitting  
on the ground and were not very conspicuous.

July 22 One was seen in the Battle Area

July 24 One was seen on N side of Velsky slope

July 30 One was seen on N side of Velsky slope

Aug 3 See Tanager Two were seen on N side of valley

Aug 4-14 About three pairs were seen in vicinity of valley

They were mostly seen in the vicinity of the  
valley. They were mostly seen in the vicinity of the  
valley. They were mostly seen in the vicinity of the  
valley.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Larus argentatus

Aug. 17 Barrow, Alaska - A bird of this species was seen in a flock of about 20 others. It was resting on the water near the shore. Its plumage was that of a 2<sup>nd</sup> year bird.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Larus hyperboreus

- June 12 Barrow Alaska - Individual Glaucous Gulls were observed flying over the Chuckchi sea. About 20 birds were observed resting on the Tundra in the Voth area. Occasionally these birds were observed chasing jaegers. On the way back to ARL two large groups (20) were observed standing on the ice at the Chuckchi sea. One of the birds in one of these groups was noticeably smaller than the others. When it flew it was noticed that its back was greyer and the tip of its tail was brownish.
- June 13 The birds were seen primarily as individuals. One individual was quite persistent in its pursuit of a pair of Pomarine Jaegers.
- June 14 Three birds were seen flying over Central Marsh. Five birds were seen sitting in the flock of Jaegers seen on Central Marsh.
- June 15 About 25 birds were seen resting and flying in the Voth Area.
- June 16 Two birds were seen on Central Marsh.
- June 17 Birds were seen resting on Family Lagoon in groups. They were also observed flying over the Britton area.
- June 18 ~~At least 3 of these birds were observed on Beach Ridge. One was seen to display at a Pectoral Sandpiper and to chase~~ Two of these birds were observed flying over Central Marsh.
- June 20. About 20 birds were observed resting on S Salt Lagoon.
- June 22 Birds were observed resting on Central Marsh and Wohlsh's slough.
- June 23 About 20 birds were observed resting on S Salt Lagoon. Some were observed fighting over a Lemming.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Larus hyperboreus

Jun. 24 About 18 birds were observed either resting on the lagoons or flying over. A dead gull was found in the

~~Jun. 25.~~ ~~About 80 birds~~ Voth area. It was headless and its flesh had been mostly devoured.

June 25 About 80 birds were observed. About 70 of these were observed resting on Central Marsh.

June 26 About 8 birds were observed resting on Family Lagoon

June 27. Aug. 3 - Gulls are frequently seen flying over the marsh, and many are seen resting on the ground grass in the area. They are frequently found on the water.

Aug. 3 - White-throated - The birds are seen resting on the hills to the west of the marsh. They are seen to fly over the hills and rest on the ground. They are seen to fly over the marsh and rest on the hills.

Aug. 13-22 Birds were seen flying over the marsh and resting on the hills. They were seen to fly over the marsh and rest on the hills.





R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Xema sabini

June 12 Barrow Alaska - A bird was observed flying N over the ARL area.

June 13 A bird was observed feeding in an outlet to the Chuckchi Sea. Later a bird, probably the same one, was seen flying over the N end of Family Lagoon.

June 16 Two individual birds were observed near Whin. noticeably stough empties in Eiston Lagoon. One of these birds rested on the ice for several seconds and tried to feed in a pool of standing water.

June 24 One bird was observed on the S side of Family Lagoon.

June 25 One bird was observed feeding in pools at the melting <sup>pools</sup> ice on the Arctic Ocean.

June 26 One bird was observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

June 27 One bird was observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

July 1 One bird was observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

July 11 32 birds were observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

July 12 Five birds were observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

July 25 Two birds were observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

July 26 Two birds were observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

July 27 Two birds were observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

July 28 Two birds were observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

July 29 Two birds were observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

July 30 Two birds were observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.

August 1 Two birds were observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pool ice in the Arctic Ocean.



Rise in July

July 26

July 27

47

2.4 31

A, 1

Ans. 4

12. 1

A-17

A. 2.1



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Sterna paradisaea

Barrow Alaska

June 25

Birds were seen flying over either singly or in pairs. In the light which they were seen they appeared quite grayish. The translucent quality of the primaries was observed and seems to be a good field mark. One bird was seen feeding in Central Marsh. It descended slowly to the water surface and seemed to pick something from it with its bill.

July 5

One Arctic Tern was observed flying over the Britton area.

July 6

Five birds of this species were observed flying over.

July 8

Two birds were observed flying over the Britton Area.

July 9

Two birds were observed feeding in the Arctic Ocean.

July 11

One bird was observed feeding along the shore of a lake to the NW of Lake Ikroavik.

July 13

One bird was observed flying over.

July 15

Four birds were observed flying over Central Marsh.

July 16

Four Arctic Terns were observed feeding in Volschlag slough.

July 21

Two birds of this species were observed over Central Marsh.

July 25

Two pairs were observed in a small Sabine Gull colony. It was felt that these birds were nesting. Two chicks were found that perhaps belonged to this species. They were located in a mound and no nest cup was obvious. Arctic Terns were flying overhead giving distress calls. Two single birds were observed over the tundra. In good light the character mentioned by Petersen of being able to see through the wings is quite visible.



R B Ham, Ho.  
1965

Sterna paradisaea

Aug. 11 Cape Thompson - 1000 of the species were observed feeding in the grassy marsh to the east of the creek. They would be expected to within about 20 ft. H. frequently dove into and paddled. They were seen in these patches and in some areas where they were feeding on the ground.









R. B. Hume, 1807  
1965

Line 1000

July 26 Brown House - In morning I saw the  
E. in the garden. I saw the house. I could not  
see them and when I saw them in the garden, but they  
in the log. 100/100.

July 27 I saw about 100 birds. I saw about 100  
willow songbirds in the forest. The songbirds were singing.  
The birds were very active. The birds were very active.

[illegible]

May 31 / 1904

As 7 Cap. Thompson Area 100 - 14. 1st 1/2 mile of the  
at the bottom of the 14, 1st 1/2 mile of the  
on ledge of the 14. 1st 1/2 mile.

Aug. 5. About 150 at 74.3 200.00 - 000.00

Aug. 6 Abund 175 at 79.1 2050. 1000. 1000. 1000.

A-3.7 A5. 120 of 14.0 sp. in 100 ft. of soil

Aug. 8. Abundant at 740 yds. - 600 yds.

2.11.1. Ab. 75 et 76. Specimens were observed

A<sub>2</sub> 12      Abt 40 67      140      8000      1000      1000      1000      1000

Al, 17. Absent 37 57 64, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 85

[illegible]

Dec 17. Began 4th day. F. of 1000 m. in the morning.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Vireo sp.

Aug. 3 Capt. Thompson : For Thompson at least, and a  
few, and a few from the Murre colony. Even  
when they are quite close, it is difficult to determine  
the species. Murre are always present, but  
and it must be impossible to look  
to the birds at any time and not see any murre.

4. At least 5000 murre were seen. I have no idea how many  
murre inhabit the colony. The birds are to be seen  
on suitable ledges on the cliffs N of camp.

5. At least 5000 murre were seen.

6. At least 5000 murre were seen.

7. At least 5000 murre were seen.

8. At least 5000 murre were seen.

9. About 500 murre were seen.

10. About 250 murre were seen.

11. At least 5000 murre were seen.

12. At least 5000 murre were seen.

13. At least 5000 murre were seen.

14. At least 5000 murre were seen. All birds were seen.

Alouatta  
Brown Alouatta

27. Thick forest with many birds in the trees.

Arctura



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Ceryle alcyon

July 27 Barrow Alaska On our way to the tundra

It was all black and white and very flat. No trees. No  
we found a few small shrubs. The birds were all  
with the water and the grass.

July 28 In the morning I saw a lot of the same

flying around the lake, some in the air.

July 31 In the afternoon I saw a lot of the same flying

and landing on the water.





R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Frederick County, Md.

- July 31 Barns Alake - One bird at this species was seen.  
From 10:00 to 11:00 AM. To 11:00 AM.  
was observed and captured by Capt. Thompson.
- Aug. 3 Tule River - After we arrived at the river delta.  
The top of the bird was orange.
- Aug. 4 Twenty two birds sitting were seen.
- Aug. 5 Two birds sitting were seen.
- Aug. 6 Eight birds were seen.
- Aug. 7 Four birds were seen.
- Aug. 8 Two birds were seen.
- Aug. 9 Four birds were seen.
- Aug. 10 Two birds were seen.
- Aug. 11 Eight birds were seen.
- Aug. 12 Six birds were seen.
- Aug. 13 Barns Alake - Two birds were seen. They were seen to  
Anita Green.



R. D. Hamilton  
1965

Lunda cirrhata

- Aug. 3 Cape Thompson - Eight Tattler Puffins were seen feeding  
about the bulk near the shore at the tip of  
the bluff. The birds were very conspicuous.
- Aug. 4 About 20 Tattler Puffins were seen among the  
mosses in the colony.
- Aug. 6 Two Tattler Puffins were seen.
- Aug. 8 Four birds of this species were seen.
- Aug. 11 Two birds were seen.
- Aug. 12 Two birds were seen.
- Aug. 13 Four birds were seen.
- Aug. 14 Eight birds were seen. All birds seen were in summer plumage.
- Aug. 17 Berry Islands On Tattler Puffins were observed flying E  
in the Arctic Ocean.

Lunda cirrhata

is now

Fratercula cirrhata  
per 4011998



J. Hamilton  
1966

Nyctea scandiaca

June 12

Barrow Alaska - Snowy Owls were observed scattered over the tundra. Males are much whiter than females. The birds are generally seen sitting on mounds in the tundra. Occasionally a mound is found with owl feathers scattered on it together with pellets and droppings. A nest that was found earlier was approached. The female was sitting on it and it was not disturbed. The density of owls is much smaller than the density of jaegers.

June 13

About 3 pm. 4 snowy owls were observed in the area on the W side of Family Lagoon. Only one ♀ seemed to be sitting on eggs. We examined the spot where she was sitting and found only a small scrape. On two occasions a female was observed chasing a male. On both occasions sh. struck the male with her talons as they were in the air. When this happened both birds were rising and probably going at minimal speed. After the second occasion the female was chased by a pair of jaegers. sh. landed and turned her head toward the jaegers, ~~not~~ struck at them with her beak and jumped at them as they dove to within 1 ft. of her.

June 14

A nest was found on the E side of Central Marsh. ~~at just~~ near coordinates c5. It was located on a mound on the right side of the ridge about 70 yds short of a shocking pink stake. In the nest ~~was~~ were two eggs. They were laid in a scrape about 1 ft in diameter and 4 inches deep in the top



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Nyctea scandiaca

June 14

at 2 mounds. Many Contour feathers were seen in the vicinity of this nest. The ♀ left the nest when I was about 50 yds from it. She joined the ♂ ~~as I was about~~ who was about 200 yds. away. After I left the nest and was about 100 yds. away, the ♀ flew and landed in the snow 20 yds. away, when I was about 150 yds. away, she returned to the nest. After I flushed the ♂ he was attacked by a Jaeger when he landed. He jumped at the Jaeger when the Jaeger dove. After about four dives the owl took off after the Jaeger and the Jaeger returned. A scrape was found about 0.5 mile N of where the first nest was located. A ♂ and ♀ were seen in the vicinity of this scrape. Four ♀ were seen individually along the trail but no sign of nesting activity could be found. There were no males seen in the vicinity of any of these females. In all about 10 owls were seen as I walked a distance of about 2 miles. Many of the highest mounds along my route contained owl signs such as droppings, pellets and feathers.

June 15

A pair was observed at the N side of the Voth area. It was believed that they did not have a nest. The ♀ was seen eating a Lemming. A nest that had been found previously was checked in the Voth area. It contained 3 eggs rather than 2.





R.D. Hamilton  
1965

Nyctea scandiaca

- June 16 Two pair and a single ♀ were seen. Dr. Pitelka checked a nest on the N of Central Marsh. The nest contained 9 eggs as in the past.
- June 17 Seven snowy owl were seen at one time in the Britton Area. There were 5 ♂'s and 2 ♀'s. None of the birds appeared to be nesting.
- June 18 Several snowy owl were seen resting on Mounds along Beach Ridge.
- June 19 Several pair of snowy owls were observed. ~~They were~~  
~~later seen after sunset.~~
- June 20 Several pair of snowy owls were seen unpaired birds were common in the Britton Area.
- June 21 Owls were seen scattered about the tundra.
- June 22 Owls were seen scattered about the tundra. Owls in Holmes' Marsh are constantly bothered by jaspers. The jaspers emit the triple note and dive at the owls. The owls jump at the jaspers. Eventually the conflict is over without contact having been made.
- June 23 An encounter between an owl and a jaeger were was observed on Central Marsh. The jaeger continually dove at the owl emitting its triple note. The owl would jump at the jaeger extending its talons and would fly backwards for about five feet. This permitted the talons to be directed at the jaeger. After about five minutes the owl flew after the jaeger and landed about 50 ft. away where there was no dispute. Owls have moved into the N part of the Britton Area.



Nyctez scandiaca

June 24 Ten owls were observed scattered about the Tundra.  
A dead female was observed on the S side of  
Voth Creek. No sign of what could have killed her  
was found.

Jun. 25 Fish owls were observed resting on mounds.

June 26 Eight owls were observed resting on mounds.



L.B. Hamilton  
1965

Asio flammeus

- June 13 Barrow Alaska - One was observed flying across the road on the NW side of Family Lagoon. It landed on a gravel mound about 300 yds. from the Lagoon.
- June 19 One bird was observed flying at the N end of the Britton Area.
- June 20 Two birds of this species were observed flying over the N end of the Britton Area. One of these birds flew in circles at about 150 ft height. When flying it alternates four or five flaps and a soar. One of the birds is missing several primaries in the right wing.
- June 21 Two birds were again observed at the N end of the Britton Area.
- June 25 One bird of this species was observed flying N of Central Area. It was pursued for a time by a pair of jaegers. The jaegers would make shallow dives at it and it would try to get them with its talons. Eventually, the jaegers left it alone (probably, after it had left their territory).



R B Hamilton  
1960

Corvus corax

Aug 7 Cape Thompson - Ten seen at 2200 ft. w. none  
flying about the cliffs on which 2. black & 6. white  
were nesting.

Aug 12 Two seen. were seen flying over to the east  
along the shore.

Aug 13 One seen. was seen flying over the shore, but  
it was





R.B. Horn 16  
1967

From 12 to 10:10

Aug. 4 Levee Thompson - Town 410, ... 12-4. ...

2. The sample is the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mole Zn. N.T. found



Hamilton  
1965

Luscinia svecica



R B. Hamilton  
1965

C. brenti

Aug. 4 Cap. Thompson. A nest of 2 eggs. The nest was in a hole in the ground. The nest was very small. The nest was very small. The nest was very small.

Aug. 14 A nest of 2 eggs. The nest was in a hole in the ground. The nest was very small. The nest was very small. The nest was very small.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Motacilla flava

June 27 Barrow Alaska - Two Yellow Wagtails were observed flying over the ~~Barrow~~ Barrow Area in an easterly direction. They made almost continuous noise as they flew and had a roller coaster flight somewhat like a Goldfinch. They were small passerines. The thin bill and yellow underparts could be observed.

Aug 3 Cape Thompson Four birds of this species were observed in the area. They were quite hostile and were usually seen flying over.

4. 2 birds of this species were seen in the vicinity of camp.

5. Eight birds of this species were seen in the vicinity of camp. Some were perched on the green branch of the birch tree.

6. Twelve birds of this species were observed in the creek bed.

7. Thirty birds of this species were seen along the creek. They were quite hostile and were usually seen walking on the ground. They were quite hostile and were usually seen walking on the ground. They were quite hostile and were usually seen walking on the ground.

8. Eight birds of this species were seen near the camp.

9. Six birds of this species were seen. They were quite hostile and were usually seen walking on the ground.

10. Eight birds of this species were seen.

11. Ten birds of this species were seen.

12. Twelve birds of this species were seen.

13. Barrow Alaska - One bird was perched and flying over the area.





R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Antropus cervinus

Aug. 7. Cape Thompson. A pair of this species was observed flying over the creek. The male of the throat was very dark. The bird then was seen to fly over the creek and then to fly over the yellow vegetation. O. B. Little is a friend of mine. I saw him up near the camp and he was very happy. He said he had just caught a large fish. I look to him for more fish. He has been very busy.



1965

*Anthus spinoletta*

Aug 4 Large Thompson - 1st. ... mostly in the ...  
 Canyon - They were ... the ... cold ...  
 to ... 35° ... family groups ...  
 in which the young ... of the nest  
 ... the ... would ... down the  
 canyon ... the ...  
 still ... the canyon was reached.

Aug 6 The ... on the rocky hillside to  
 the ... the ...

Aug 7 Flight ... along ...  
 the ... the ...

Aug 8 ... along the ...

Aug 14 ... along the ...

*Anthus spinoletta*  
 is now  
*Anthus rubescens*



A. B. Hamilton  
1965

Spizella arbores

June 12

Barrow Alaska - A Tree sparrow was seen feeding in the exposed tundra along ~~the~~ Beach Ridge. This bird was examined at 20 yds. The spot in the breast could not be seen.

June 13

A Tree Sparrow was seen feeding in the tundra on the NW side of Family Lagoon. This sparrow was seen at close range and the spot in the middle of the breast was evident. This bird was about 1 mi. away from where the one was seen yesterday.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Passerulus versicolor

Aug 3 Cape Thompson 1st of this year was observed  
in the willow bog along the shore.

4 1st of this species was seen at Cape  
Bering, Alaska. It is a very common bird in  
the area of the Cape.

5 1st of this species was seen at Cape.

6 1st of this species was seen at Cape.

7 1st of this species was seen at Cape.  
According to the first time.

8 1st of this species was seen at Cape.

11 1st of this species was seen at Cape.

13 1st of this species was seen at Cape. It was seen singing once.

14 1st of this species was seen at Cape.





R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Passerela iliaca

June 15 Barron, Alaska - One bird was observed feeding  
in the Barrel area immediately S of ANL.

June 18 One bird was observed feeding in the Barrel Area.

Aug 4 Cape Thompson The first was found in a dense tundra  
high 16 ft in a ... .. 70 ft ... ..



R B Hamilton

1967

Zonotrichia leucurus

Aug 3 Cape Thompson 5 x white-throated sparrows in willows

Aug 4 1 x white-throated sparrow in the creek. There were 100-150  
SC. probing near the top of a willow 39 ft. to  
TD. none were seen in the stream.

Aug 5 Two 1 x white-throated sparrow observed among the  
willows near the creek.

Aug 6 5 x white-throated sparrows were observed among  
the willows along the creek.



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Junco oreganus

June 12 Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was seen on the Tundra on the W side of Family Lagoon. It was bashful and difficult to approach closely. It was a grayish form and looked like what Peterson calls meansi.



Colaptes lapponicus

June 12

Barrow Alaska - Lapland Longspurs were first observed in the area S of ARL. The males sang often both on the ground and in the air. The song resembles the song of Eastern Meadowlark. These birds are the most common Passerine on the Tundra. Most of them seemed to be paired with a ♂ and ♀ always close together.

June 13

A ♂ was observed giving a ground display to a ♀. He had both wings in the air and postured in front of her. She seemed to squint but nothing happened. On several other occasions females were seen squinting, possibly they were testing nest sites.

June 14

Four pairs were observed along the route of my afternoon walk. All were observed only feeding. One male was heard singing but no flight song was given. It is believed that the weather was responsible for this lack of breeding activity.

June 15.

Several times several ♂'s were seen within 5 ft. of each other without any interaction. Much singing was heard both from the ground and in the air.

June 16.

These birds were observed as pairs. No courtship was observed and only an occasional song was heard.

June 17.

The birds were observed in pairs. Much singing was heard from the males. A ♀ was seen flying with a flutting flight. I did not see where she took off from. I searched the general vicinity and did not find a nest.

June 18

The birds were observed in pairs scattered throughout the Tundra. Much singing and territoriality was seen.





R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Calcarius lapponicus

- June 19 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra. Much singing and display were heard. I checked a nest that Paul had found earlier. It contained two eggs. A third egg was present about one ft. from the nest.
- June 20 Birds were in pairs. The nest checked yesterday was checked again. It contained a lemming and no eggs. Much singing and displaying were observed.
- June 21 Paired birds were observed scattered about. A nest was found about 30 yds. S of the one described previously. It contained 5 warm eggs and was located under an overhanging ledge. The noise made by the disturbed female called my attention to the nest. The nest consists of a little cup of grass with the inside of the cup about 3 inches across and 1.5 inches deep. It is lined with feathers. Some of the feathers seem to be Longspur feathers and some Snowy Owl feathers. Much singing and flight songs were observed. The other nest seems to have been abandoned.
- June 22 The birds were observed singing and displaying around the tundra.
- June 23. The birds were observed singing and displaying around the tundra. The nest found on the 21st. was checked and was empty. There was a hole through it and it appeared that it was destroyed by a lemming. Another nest cup was found on the ground about 70 yds E of other nests. It contained no eggs. It was marked.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Calcearius lapponicus

June 24 Pairs of birds were observed scattered about the tundra. At one place 3 males and 2 female were seen associating together. A dead male was found at the N end of the Britton Area. It was in good condition and probably died from running into a wire. The nest that was found yesterday was examined and was found to contain one egg.

[illegible]



S. B. Hamilton  
1965

Plectrophenax nivalis

June 12

Barrow Alaska - The Snow Bunting is quite common around the ARL. They are frequently seen feeding in the gravel. They sing both on the ground and from atop high perches. Their song reminds me of a House Finch but is hoarser. The males are black on the back and the females are a dark grayish brown. Some Snow Buntings were observed on the tundra.

June 13

A ♀ was observed entering a hole in one of the many oil drums on the Tundra. Inside was a nest of grass but it could not be reached. The ♀ watched from about 10 ft. as the nest site was examined.

June 14

Eight birds were seen. Six of these were seen on the tundra. Of those seen on the tundra only 2 were seen along the ridge on which I walked. Four birds, two pairs were observed in the Tundra N of Birch Ridge at coordinates C4. A ♀ was observed that flew to within about 10 ft. of me as I was examining a mound on which I thought there may have been a Snow owl. I searched the area and saw no sign of a nest.

June 15.

An encounter between a ♂ & ♀ was observed. They faced each other head-on, flapped their wings and struck at each other with their bills. Finally, the ♂ took off with the ♀ pursuing. After about 40 yds. the ♀ stopped the chase.


June 16

Two pairs were observed. One group of 2 ♀'s and a ♂ was observed.



R.D. Hamilton  
1965

Plectrophenax nivalis

- June 17 The birds were observed in pairs mostly. In one case, two ~~bird~~ pair were observed together. Some singing was heard.
- June 18 The birds were observed in pairs scattered wherever I went. A ♂ was observed feeding a ♀ several times. She would follow him. When she got close, she would spread her wings slightly and flutter them. The male would then feed her. Dr. Pitelka said that this was part of their mating behavior.
- June 19 The birds were seen paired and were heard singing often. A female was observed examining a bucket in oil drum next to the road going to the Voth Area.
- June 20 All birds examined were paired. A ♀ was seen carrying nesting material into the oil drum mentioned yesterday. Much display and singing were heard.
- June 21 Paired birds were observed scattered about the tundra.
- June 22 One pair was observed in ARL area and one pair on the tundra.
- June 23 Birds were seen in pairs scattered around the tundra. Flight display was seen in which male sang and glided into ground with wings raised and steady.  The oil drum into which the buntings have been carrying nesting material was checked. There is still no nest but there is a large mass of grass.





B. Hamilton  
1965

Plectrophenax nivalis

Jun. 29 Pairs of birds were observed scattered about the tundra. There are no eggs in the nest that was found previously.

[illegible]



1961

Acanthus hornemanni

Aug. 3 Cape Thompson One collected

yellowish white with a brownish red spot on the  
prothorax. Only one seen. It was found on the  
willows along the creek. It was found on the  
bank of the creek. It was found on the bank of the creek.

About 100 collected at Cape Thompson. The majority were males. A net was found in a narrow valley from which a female was flushed. It contained several eggs. It was found at Cape Thompson. It was found at Cape Thompson. It was found at Cape Thompson. It was found at Cape Thompson.

5 About thirty were seen. They were very common and were easily collected by sweeping. They were found on the willows along the creek. They were found on the willows along the creek. They were found on the willows along the creek.

6 Twenty-five were seen.

The collected ones were seen. They were found on the willows along the creek. They were found on the willows along the creek. They were found on the willows along the creek. They were found on the willows along the creek.

7 About 30 were seen. 27 were seen flying around.

8 About 26 were seen.

10 About 15 were seen.

12 About 45 were seen.

14 About 75 were seen.

Acanthus hornemanni  
is now  
Carduelis hornemanni  
per ACU 1998



R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Lemmus trimucronatus

June 14

Barrow Alaska - I saw about 200 Brown Lemmings in the course of my afternoon walk. They all seemed to be wearing their summer ~~pelagic~~ <sup>pelage</sup> ~~pelage~~. Most of them were seen scurrying from the open bare areas to under the snow.

One time I approached to within 5 ft. of a Lemming that was rooting under a clump of cuttings. Frequently, if Lemmings were momentarily trapped on the tundra, they would give a twittering sound. This sound often directed my attention to them.

I chased five lemmings from a patch of snow about 1 yd. square. When I got close to them they turned on their backs, and moved their paws, threatened with their teeth and made a twittering sound. A Lemming was seen crossing the open snow. It had proceeded about 50 yds. before a Pomarine Jaeger tried to catch it. Somehow or other the Lemming managed to get under the snow before the Jaeger got to it. Later on a mound which contained owl pellets I almost stepped on 2 lemmings. My boot was about 1 ft. away, when I heard the twittering note. The lemmings finally managed to scurry and find a hole.

June 15

Not nearly as many lemmings are obvious in the Voth area as the area I walked yesterday. I estimate one-fourth as many. There were no lemmings seen in the Barrell Area.



R.A. Hamilton  
1965

Lemmus trimucronatus

June 16

Lemmings were abundant in the area N of Walsby's slough. They could be seen everywhere scurrying from the exposed grass to cover under the snow. In one area I estimated as being less than 0.1 acre twenty lemmings were seen. The lemmings seemed to be rooting in the ground when they were not disturbed. Once a large lemming was observed chasing another one. One of the lemmings was uttering a twittering note. A lemming was observed flushing a Pectoral Sandpiper by running where the sandpiper was standing. No predator was observed taking a lemming during my walk.

June 17

In the Britton area Lemmings are not overly conspicuous. There is not much snow present for them to scurper under. Many lemmings were seen, nevertheless.

June 18

Along Beach Ridge Lemmings were very abundant. They were seen on the bare patches, grubbing for rhizomes. When they were disturbed they would go under the snow. On several occasions one lemming was seen chasing another lemming.

June 19

In the Britton area Lemmings do not seem too abundant. However there is a large population of only a few jaguars present so the population is probably high.

June 20

Not many lemmings were seen.

June 21

The number of lemmings visible in the area seem to have increased somewhat. Several times lemmings were seen chasing each other.





R.B. Hamilton  
1965

Lemmus trimucronatus

June 22.

Lemmings are very abundant in the newly exposed areas E of ARL. In the morning I caught about 20 lemmings in an area estimated to be about 1/10th of an acre. There were many areas observed during the day in which lemmings were more obvious and seemed to be at higher densities. Chasing was observed often. On two occasions the lemmings were observed standing face to face and pawing each other's face. They then copulated.

June 23.

Dave Mullen<sup>and I</sup> caught about 20 lemmings on the Beach Ridge in the morning in an area of about 1/10th of an acre. It took us about an hour.

Lemming activity was obvious around the tundra.

A dead lemming was found at a mound used by snowy owls. The lemmings are still seen around the edges of snow th. most frequently but they are often encountered in exposed tundra.

June 24

A number of lemmings were found dead on the tundra (about 15). They are still very obvious and are present in large numbers. They are frequently observed chasing each other.

June 27-1965

The number of lemmings gradually decreases but they are still in numbers in the high polygonal ground with tundra. I saw more from 1000 to 1500 and then saw the lemmings only in small numbers. I saw only a few lemmings on the tundra. I saw a small number of lemmings on the 23rd in the tundra.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Vulpes vulpes

June 18

Barrow Alaska. A Red Fox was seen in the area of Family Lagoon. It was about 300 yds away and it stood and watched us (Paul and I) After several minutes it turned and walked away. This fox does not seem so red as those I have seen earlier and lacked a conspicuous white-tip to the tail. It looked very similar to a fox that is kept here for Physiology experiments however.

June 24

A Red Fox was observed running in the barrow area. This fox looked different than the one observed on June 18; it was more tawny looking.

Aug 17

A young Red Fox was observed near the AACs since 27 was on opposite to within about 10 ft of the building. When I approached to the building it followed me, barked, and then went on to pick up a dead dog. Red foxes are in the house like a puppy would a mouse.

Aug 20

A Red Fox was observed on the side of the barrow near the [?] It was lying curled up asleep and would not have been noticed except for the barking. When I was 20-30 yds from it I sat up and barked. It might try to enter the barrow. I would like to see the fox when it is so close to the barrow.



R. B. Hamilton  
1965

Mustela

June 20.

Barrow Alaska. At least one of this species was observed in the spot at Britton's Area S of South Salt Lagoon. This animal was noticed poking its head above the snow as Paul tossed a lemming and the lemming screamed. The weasel would raise its head like a periscope for several seconds then lower it. The head would appear later perhaps in the same place, perhaps in another. The weasel approached to within about 15 ft. It travelled on top of the snow at some times and under it at others. After it approached to within 15 ft. it turned around and returned to a where it was seen about 40 ft. away. It or another weasel then came back to the same place 15 ft. away. This time the weasel carried a dead lemming. It was carried in the mouth and probably weighed more than the weasel. The place where the weasel disappeared 15 ft away was then examined. It appeared to be some sort of feeding area. The ground was covered with fur. Trails which looked to have been made by the weasel radiated in all directions in the snow.















